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Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate, uses the soggy text of a speech to shield his running mate, Geraldine A. Ferraro, at a rainy rally in Portland, Oregon.

Mondale Probes for Weak Spots Reagan, on His Pedestal, Ignores the Democrat's Attacks

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

PORTLAND, Ore. — In the opening days of the current presidential campaign, Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic challenger, has taken on a tiny hammer and chisel and begun chipping away at the huge pedestal of patriotic pride and personal affection on which Ronald Reagan's re-election strategy is built.

Tracking the president through California and other parts of his strong Western base, Mr. Mondale did not "come out smoking" as his more enthusiastic handlers had promised.

Instead, he "came out poking" — jabbing at Mr. Reagan on the issues of taxes and deficits, education and arms control. Mr. Mondale, a former vice president, was probing for weak points he can exploit in the hoped-for debate later this month, a debate his managers count on to focus voters' minds on the critical differences in the election.

But while Mr. Mondale nipped at his heels, seeking physical proximity as a way of stimulating a national debate, Mr. Reagan barely deigned to notice.

To an observer shuffling between the two campaigns, the contrasts were almost all in Mr. Mondale's favor. He had bigger crowds, better organization and more powerful rhetoric. Most strikingly, Mr. Mondale seemed to hit the larger themes that drew a powerful, positive response from the late summer audiences in Minneapolis, post-Olympic America.

By comparison, Mr. Mondale was talking to smaller crowds on more narrow issues and drawing a response that seemed more often respectful than enthusiastic.

Mr. Mondale's chief media adviser, Richard Leone, said Wednesday: "We've begun to lay down the themes" on which "we hope to

Mondale Attacks on Religion

Reagan Pledges 'Wall' Between Church, State

By John Herbers
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Walter F. Mondale accused President Ronald Reagan before a major Jewish organization Thursday of encouraging an "extreme fringe" of fundamentalist Christians to impose their faith on the nation and to question the moral sincerity of those who disagreed with them.

Two hours later, Mr. Reagan appeared before the same audience and, without mentioning either Mr. Mondale or his accusations, pledged to preserve the "wall in our constitution separating church and state" and aligned himself with Jews on a range of issues, including "unwavering support for the state of Israel."

Delegates to the international convention of B'nai B'rith interrupted both presidential candidates during frequent applause and gave each a standing ovation at the end of their remarks.

B'nai B'rith, a service organization, is politically nonpartisan, but the sensitive issue of religion in politics was the subject of intense discussions at the convention. Many delegates and leaders condemned Mr. Reagan's embrace of the religious right and his support of prayer in the public schools and federal aid to parochial education.

Mr. Mondale devoted his speech exclusively to the religion issue. Although he had spoken on the matter earlier this week, Thursday's address was more detailed and tougher on the president.

His remarks were laced with such phrases as "Most Americans would be surprised to learn that God is a Republican" and "I have never before had to defend my faith in a political campaign."

He said his remarks were in the tradition of John F. Kennedy, who in the 1960 presidential race confronted a group of hostile Protestant ministers in Texas and pledged that as president he would not let his religion as a Catholic interfere with his official duties.

Mr. Reagan discussed a range of issues in a speech so carefully worded that it contained little with which his audience could disagree and much that they could applaud.

"The United States of America is, and must remain, a nation of openness to people of all beliefs," he said. "Our very unity has been strengthened by this pluralism. That is how we began. That is how we must always be. The ideals of our country leave no room whatever for intolerance, anti-Semitism, or bigotry of any kind — once the unique thing about America is a wall in our constitution separating church and state."

"It guarantees there will never be a state religion in this land, but at the same time it makes sure that every single American is free to



Emperor Hirohito met President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea and his wife, Lee Soon Ja, at welcoming ceremonies Thursday at a state guest house in Tokyo.

Hirohito Tells Chun of Regret Over 2 Nations' Past Hostility

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Emperor Hirohito expressed regret Thursday for President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea for the "unfortunate past." It was his first official comment on the matter since Japan's harsh colonial rule of Korea ended in 1945.

The statement, delivered at a state dinner at the imperial palace in Tokyo, followed a campaign by South Korea in secure something resembling an apology from the emperor.

His words could prove to be the high point of Mr. Chun's three-day visit, which officials in both governments hope will help normalize relations between the nations.

Mr. Chun arrived Thursday in Tokyo amid strict security measures that mobilized an estimated

23,000 police. He is the first Korean head of state to make a state visit to Japan.

"It is indeed regrettable that there was an unfortunate past between us for a period in this century, and I believe that it should not be repeated," Hirohito said in a toast to Mr. Chun, according to an unofficial translation.

In response, Mr. Chun said: "I, on behalf of the entire Korean people, listened solemnly to the remarks your majesty has made on the unfortunate past in the history of our two countries' relations."

In South Korea, however, some people denounced the emperor's statement as insufficient.

"I am not interested in any symbolic or unclear expression," said Song Keun Hn, former managing editor of South Korea's largest daily newspaper, Dong-a Ilbo.

But Choo Yeong Sang, spokesman for an association of Korean residents in Japan that is sympathetic to South Korea, said: "He did not use the word apology. But we could fairly understand that those were his feelings."

Koichi Kato, a member of the upper house of the Japanese Diet, said the emperor's use of the word "khan," translated as regrettable, was "very delicate, sophisticated way of apologizing in Japanese culture."

"I hope that ounce is accurately conveyed," he said.

Before the dinner, Mr. Chun and his wife called on the emperor at the palace for 40 minutes.

Mr. Chun's remarks were printed and distributed hours before the dinner. That, and his use of terms very similar to the emperor's, indicated that the South Koreans had an advance commitment from Japan that the emperor would express regret in certain words.

Facing criticism at home for visiting Japan, which many Koreans feel continues to dominate their

Combat Deaths of 2 in Nicaragua Stir U.S. Lawmakers to Question CIA Role

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — New questions and concerns have been raised in Congress about the Central Intelligence Agency's efforts to overthrow the leftist government in Nicaragua.

"They shouldn't have been there," said the speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., on Wednesday in discussing the shooting down in Nicaragua of a U.S. military helicopter carrying two Americans.

"No Americans should be there," said Mr. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat. "This should be an issue in the campaign."

Killed were Dana H. Parker, 36, of Huntsville, Alabama, an Alabama National Guard captain, and James P. Powell 3d, 36, of Memphis, Tennessee, both Vietnam War veterans.

The Reagan administration has said that Mr. Parker and Mr. Powell were not working for the CIA or any other government agency. But the government's story has not gone over well with a number of key lawmakers, perhaps because of the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961 and other CIA operations, including its war against Nicaragua's government.

Four Americans were killed flying a bomber against Cuba in the CIA-orchestrated Bay of Pigs invasion. The U.S. government took years after the incident to concede publicly that the Americans had been killed while flying for the CIA.

[The State Department said Thursday that the Customs Service was investigating whether the group of private Americans involved in assisting Nicaraguan rebels violated U.S. regulations governing arms exports. The Associated Press reported.]

The department spokesman, John Hughes, said the Justice and State departments were trying to determine whether the activities of the group violated laws forbidding military involvement of private citizens in countries with which the United States was not at war.

[He said the administration, in addition, was looking into reports that the private group the Americans represented received assis-

tance from U.S. embassies in El Salvador and Honduras.]

Several lawmakers reasoned that if the Nicaraguans were correct in saying that the helicopter took off from U.S. bases in Honduras without approval by the full House and Senate.

Currently, approval by the chairman of the House and Senate Appropriations subcommittees on military construction is enough.

"I've strongly suspected all along that these bases were being used for other than training exercises," Mr. Sasser said.

"The administration has insisted otherwise many times over," he said. "This should be conclusive proof that these bases are not being used for just military exercises only."

Protests End; Chilean Press Urges Talks

The Associated Press

SANTIAGO — Two days of anti-government protests that claimed the lives of nine people ended early Thursday and pro-government newspapers in Chile called on the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet to resume talks with opposition political parties.

A further major protest against the government is expected Friday during a funeral Mass for one of the victims of the disturbances, a French priest. A memorial Mass was said Wednesday.

General Pinochet, an army general who will mark his 11th anniversary in power on Tuesday, has said that he will rule for five years more.

Pro-government newspapers urged him in editorials to open talks with the non-Marxist opposition about a gradual transition to democracy. "If the regime doesn't take orderly steps, the process will escape its control," El Mercurio said.

Meanwhile, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Santiago, Juan Francisco Fresno, rejected a government appeal to cancel the funeral Mass on Friday for the Reverend Andre Jarlan, the French priest who was killed during demonstrations in a slum area.

A communist-led slum residents' organization, which can mobilize thousands of followers, called for a huge turnout at the service for Father Jarlan and "other victims of the dictatorship." The priest was killed Tuesday in his office by a bullet fired from outside, where demonstrators were battling armed riot police.



About 800 people gathered outside a chapel where a memorial Mass was being held for the Reverend Andre Jarlan, a French missionary who was killed in Santiago this week.

The protest, called by Marxist and leftist political parties, was one of the strongest actions against the government in 16 months of growing opposition, even though many Chileans ignored the call to stay home and tried to go to their jobs. Thousands of trucks and shopkeepers stopped work to press their demands and university students boycotted classes.

Commuter buses were withdrawn from the streets Wednesday night to avoid the demonstrations, and many neighborhoods were sealed off by barricades of burning tires and tree trunks manned by stone-throwing youths.

Police said Manuel Morales Saez, a 30-year-old construction worker, was shot in the head at a barricade in the Pudahuel district near Santiago's airport and died early Thursday during surgery.

A boy, 16, and a man, 20, were shot to death during protests in other districts Wednesday and another boy, 14, was electrocuted by an cable knocked down by protesters Tuesday.

In the bloodiest encounter, snipers opened fire from a hill on police who were raiding the University of Atacama, in Copiapo, 500 miles (about 800 kilometers) north of Santiago, where students had occupied a campus building Wednesday, police reported.

They said that a student and the army lieutenant who headed the intelligence police unit in the Atacama desert region were killed, 17 people were wounded and 45 students were arrested. A further 117

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British Dockers Vow Wider Picketing

Unionist Says Roadblock by Truckers Is a 'Possibility'

The Associated Press

LONDON — Leaders of Britain's longshoremen said Thursday that they planned to step up picketing to enforce their partial 13-day stoppage in support of striking coal miners.

Leaders of the 1.5-million-member Transport and General Workers Union, which represents 35,000 longshoremen, two-thirds of whom are still working, met in the south coast resort of Brighton to discuss ways of bolstering the strike.

The union's docks chief, John Connolly, called for picketing outside every British port and urged "physical support" for the longshoremen from other union members.

Asked by reporters whether this would include a truckers' roadblock, Mr. Connolly replied, "I think that's always a possibility."

"That's not what we're proposing to do," he said, "but I don't know at some stage whether there may be some reaction from our people who feel they would have to have a physical demonstration."

In the coal strike, which has shut three-quarters of Britain's mines, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher welcomed an agreement Wednesday to resume talks. But she reiterated that her government had no intention of intervening.

"The answer to the strike is for more people to go back to work," Mrs. Thatcher said at a news conference during a tour of Scottish industrial plants.

The prime minister's office said Mrs. Thatcher, who canceled a Sept. 14-15 visit to the Far East because of the strikes, would interrupt her Scottish visit Friday and return to London for a meeting of her cabinet strike committee.

Arthur Scargill, leader of the National Union of Mineworkers, reiterated that the union would never agree to the closure of a mine merely because it was losing money. The National Coal Board wants to close 20 unprofitable mines over the next year and cut the work force by 20,000 through attrition.

Six policemen and five miners were injured Thursday as pickets fought with police outside Kelling-lea Colliery in northern England. About 3,000 pickets were hoping to stop two miners from going to work.

Scattered violence was reported at other mines in Scotland and northern England.

Talks in London between the British Rail Board and the two main rail unions saw a threatened disruption of the state-run railroad network starting next week after adjourned Wednesday night after 10 hours.

The rail dispute, which is over management plans to reduce services and cut 15,000 jobs during the next six weeks, threatened to deepen the industrial strife facing Mrs. Thatcher.

The National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen have threatened to disrupt train services throughout Britain starting Monday and to call a total 24-hour stoppage of trains and subway services in and around London Wednesday unless the board changes its plans.

2 Say U.S. Embassies Helped Arms Missions In Salvador, Nicaragua

By Philip Tanbman
New York Times Service

HUNTSVILLE, Alabama — Two Americans involved in aiding Nicaraguan rebels say they received assistance from U.S. embassies in Honduras and El Salvador in their effort to provide military equipment to anti-Communist forces in Central America.

Although the two maintained that they were not associated with the U.S. government in any way and had received no money for their work, they said Wednesday that U.S. officials in El Salvador and Honduras had helped put them in touch with the chief of staff of the Salvadoran armed forces and with Honduran military officers who escorted them to Nicaraguan rebel leaders.

The Reagan administration has denied any connection with the men since two of their associates were killed when their helicopter was shot down in Nicaragua on Saturday.

In interviews Wednesday, the two men, Thomas V. Posey and Walton Blanton, described themselves as "freedom fighters" against Communism who, acting on their own, provided advice and military equipment to Nicaraguan rebels and the Salvadoran armed forces and arranged for more than a dozen Vietnam War veterans to work with the rebels inside Nicaragua in recent months.

They said their organization, called Civilian Military Assistance, had about 1,000 members in chapters in Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi and expected to open offices soon in Michigan and Florida.

In Washington, the State Department said it had no knowledge of any contact between the two men and embassy personnel in either El Salvador or Honduras, but that checks were being made with the embassies in both countries.

Privately, State Department officials acknowledged that it was conceivable that the two men could have received some assistance in getting in touch with Salvadoran and Honduran military officials. One official said, for example, that American citizens in foreign countries often seek embassy assistance in making commercial or government contacts and that embassy personnel generally do their best to be helpful.

In meetings that were spontaneous, Mr. Posey said, he talked last October to a U.S. military officer in El Salvador who arranged a meeting for him with Colonel Mario Reyes Mena, the chief of staff of the Salvadoran Army, and to an official at the U.S. Embassy in Honduras, who helped arrange a meeting in January with the commander in chief of the Honduran armed forces.

Mr. Posey said he could not recall the identity of either the military officer or the embassy official. After the visit to El Salvador, he said, his group ended up supplying the Salvadoran military with field equipment, including packs, belts, canteens and pouches to hold ammunition.

In addition, he said, he and three associates were waved through customs when they arrived in Honduras in January even though they were carrying combat weapons and 4,000 rounds of ammunition, because they had a letter from the

commander of the Honduran military inviting him to visit.

The Honduran visit, Mr. Posey and Mr. Blanton said, led to the involvement of Civilian Military Assistance in rebel activities, including the training of pilots and the planning of military missions.

Mr. Posey, a former marine who fought in Vietnam and now runs a produce distribution business in Decatur, Alabama, and Mr. Blanton, a veteran of the Army Special Forces from Sheffield, Alabama, said they started Civilian Military Assistance after deciding last summer that they should get actively involved in fighting communist subversion in Central America.

"There was a bunch of us who got to talking when we were hunting or fishing or going to gun shows," Mr. Posey said.

He added, "Every time we heard about the Communists doing something somewhere, we got kicked off real bad."

Families of Victims Called

Nicaraguan officials telephoned the families of the two Americans who were killed and invited them to Nicaragua to receive the bodies, United Press International reported, quoting the foreign minister, the Reverend Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann.

Father d'Escoto said that he and other government officials had called the father of Dana H. Parker, of Huntsville, Alabama, and the mother of James P. Powell 3d, of Memphis, Tennessee.

Mr. Parker's father, whose name is also Dana, lives in Morristown, Tennessee. He told The Birmingham Post-Herald that a Nicaraguan government representative had called him with an offer to "guarantee my safety" on a trip to identify the remains of his son. The Associated Press reported, "I don't want to go down there," he said, "but if they insist I will go to make positive identification and escort the body back."

Rose Powell, Mr. Powell's mother, said she would not go to Nicaragua. The AP reported, "I'm not willing to go into a communist country," she said. "I know they'd use it for propaganda." Her son's dental records and a photograph were sent to Nicaragua to help identify his body.



MOCK DESERT WARFARE — A U.S. Marine Corps helicopter loaded with troops landed at a combat center near Twentynine Palms, California, on Wednesday as

part of a training exercise to test their ability to fight a desert war on short notice. About 50,000 troops are staging battles in the heat of California's deserts.

Conservative Landslide Opens New Era in Canada

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service

OTTAWA, Canada — Brian Mulroney and his Progressive Conservative Party, which on Tuesday won the biggest political majority in Canadian history, appear to have fundamentally changed the country's political landscape.

The result, wrote Richard Gryn, a columnist for The Toronto Star, Canada's largest newspaper, "almost certainly made the Conservatives the majority party for the rest of this century."

Liberals, as well as members of the New Democratic Party, which fared unexpectedly well, would debate that. But the returns were clearly a setback for the Liberal Party, which has run Canada for most of this century. Even more, it reflected dissatisfaction with Canada's stagnant economy and lack of a sense of direction.

Mr. Mulroney offered a change. While it would be wrong to call the Tory victory a conservative revolution in the sense of some of the descriptions of Ronald Reagan's

1980 triumph, it signals new paths. Mr. Mulroney is committed to a variety of goals that might seem to work at cross purposes — increasing

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ing social and military spending while cutting the deficit, lifting Canadian pride while diminishing the sort of nationalism that has hurt relations with the United States.

This does not mean the new prime minister, expected to take office Sept. 17, will necessarily bow to Washington. On a June visit to the White House, he urged President Reagan to take action on acid rain, something Canadian environmentalists cannot remember Pierre Elliott Trudeau doing.

Clearly, his pro-U.S. stance, which is intended to buoy trade and investment, is geared to bolstering the interests of his own country. He has argued that the best way to improve Canada's economy is to strengthen ties with the United States.

He has the mandate. The Tories captured 50 percent of the vote, compared with 28 percent for the Liberals and 19 percent for the New Democratic Party. They won 211 of 282 seats in the House of Commons.

It amounted to a repudiation of the Liberals, who won the fewest number of seats they have ever had. 40. The feeling across Canada, analysts said, was that the party had been in power too long. They were in office for all but nine months of the last 16 years under Mr. Trudeau and for five years before that under his predecessor, Lester B. Pearson.

During the 1960s and most of the 1970s, the economy raced ahead of that of the United States. But for three years it languished in a recession deeper than that to the south. And its recovery has been more sluggish.

Unemployment in Canada is 11 percent, compared to 7.5 percent in the United States. More than a fifth of the nation's youth are unemployed.

"Our objective and our mandate is to create jobs and to get the economy of Canada moving again," Mr. Mulroney said in his victory speech.

His victory probably cannot be compared to President Reagan's and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's ideological triumphs. His strong support for welfare policies, his moderate tone and the more liberal texture of the Canadian electorate argue against it. Mr. Mulroney has said that the Foreign Investment Review Agency should be changed from a watchdog group into a business development agency, busting Americans to invest more money. He has

urged an intensification of discussions to remove trade barriers in specific industrial sectors.

On foreign policy, the new leader may be more amenable to U.S. positions in Central America that were criticized by the Liberals.

Mr. Mulroney implicitly answered U.S. criticism of Canadian military spending by promising a 6-percent increase in inflation-adjusted arms expenditures, double the current rate.

The 339 Mulroney campaign promises the Liberals counted mean increased public spending. Late in the campaign, Mr. Mulroney began to say that many of his pledges might not be fulfilled until late in his five-year term.

Some think even this is wishful thinking.

"We've been promised, loosely, 1950s growth and 1980s welfare," said Abraham Rotstein, a political economist at the University of Toronto. "And that ain't gonna happen."

L.A. Pays 22 Japanese Dismissed During War

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Japanese-American civil servants forced from their jobs during World War II have been given \$3,000 and commendations in an effort to ease their "bitterness and hurt," Mayor Tom Bradley has announced.

Mr. Bradley distributed the money to 22 former employees at a ceremony Wednesday. A yearlong search turned up 30 former civil servants removed in 1942 and six descendants. The state and Los Angeles County have paid more than \$1.6 million to 324 of their former workers.

Stop the Presses, White House Cries

It Tries to Bar Photograph of Reagan in Jogging Pants

The White House has tried to block publication of a United Press International photograph showing President Ronald Reagan wearing sweat pants aboard his plane, Air Force One. The photograph was distributed Tuesday night and published by several U.S. newspapers.

In objecting to the distribution, the White House cited an unwritten



President Reagan in jogging pants on his plane.

Don Foley, a spokesman for Walter F. Mondale, said the campaign welcomed the involvement of Arab-Americans and has never had a policy of rejecting their contributions. Mr. Foley said the incident in May, in which a Mondale aide reportedly sent \$5,000 in checks written by Arab-Americans in Chicago, was isolated and stemmed from a "terrible misunderstanding."

But the Arab-Americans were not mollified. "Initially, we were simply asking for an apology to the people involved," said James Zogby, executive director of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee. "The Mondale people owe us much more than that now." He wants the Democrats to appoint an official as liaison with the 2 million to 3 million Arab-Americans in the United States. (AP)

Study Finds Heat Alters Sweetener

United Press International

LA JOLLA, California — Aspartame, a popular low-calorie sweetener, undergoes a chemical change when heated and should not be used in cooking or hot drinks until further tests are conducted, scientists at Scripps Institution of Oceanography warned Thursday.

When heated, two harmless components of aspartame are changed into a form that could get into the bloodstream, the scientists told the San Diego Union newspaper. The effects of the two components are not known, said Dr. Jeffery L. Bada, a Scripps chemist who headed a study of the sweetener.

Aspartame is marketed in the United States as NutraSweet and Equal, and has been approved for use in Belgium, Brazil, France, Luxembourg, the Philippines, Switzerland and Tunisia.

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rule against photographing the president on Air Force One without White House permission. After being asked to stop distribution, UPI sent an advisory message ordering subscribers not to use the picture. But later a UPI news executive, Edward T. Majeski, said this "mandatory kill" advisory had been sent in error.

Mr. Majeski reasoned that Mr. Reagan had been photographed in his sweat pants for several minutes without objection from White House aides. An Associated Press photographer also took pictures of the president in the jogging pants, but AP elected not to distribute them.

The president and his staff members often change into informal dress aboard the plane to keep their suits unwrinkled. (NYT)

In Boston, Archbishop Bernard J. Law of the Roman Catholic Church described abortion as "the critical issue in this campaign" and urged voters Wednesday to make it their central concern when they cast their ballots.

"We are not saying you must vote" for a particular candidate, Archbishop Law said at a press conference, "but we are saying that when you make up your mind, this is the critical issue."

He also read a strongly worded statement, signed by himself and 17 other Catholic bishops from

Olympics Produce \$200,000 Surplus

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The city of Los Angeles, living up to a 1978 charter amendment that promised no public funds would be spent on the 1984 Olympics, ended the Games with a surplus of at least \$200,000 and possibly as much as \$1 million.

The city controller, James Hahn, estimated total city expenses for the Olympics at \$31 million, but he said those costs were exceeded by revenues raised through a half-cent hotel bed tax, a tax on Olympic tickets and funds contributed by the private Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, which administered the Games.

Preliminary reports put total city revenues at \$31.2 million, a figure that may rise to \$32 million when accounting is completed, he said. The excess funds will be turned over to the organizing committee for use in promoting amateur sports activities, Mr. Hahn said Tuesday.

The political action committees of the largest U.S. chemical producers have given more than \$2 million in campaign contributions to members of Congress over the last three years, according to a study made public Wednesday by a research organization affiliated with Ralph Nader, the consumer activist.

The study, by the Congress Watch unit of Mr. Nader's Public Citizen, found that the political action committees of the 25 largest chemical companies contributed \$2.2 million since 1981: \$1.3 million to House members and \$900,000 to senators.

Mr. Nader's group favors public financing of House and Senate elections as a way of eliminating the influence of political action committees on campaign finances. (NYT)

Arab-Americans, still smarting over the Mondale campaign's decision to return contributions from five of them in Chicago, are complaining that they have been shunted aside by the Democratic presidential nominee.

2 Airports in New York May Be Allowed More Traffic in Peak Hours

By Reginald Stuart
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — New York's Kennedy International and La Guardia airports would be allowed to have more landings and takeoffs at peak hours, and Newark International, in New Jersey, far fewer under new government suggestions.

Airline officials heard the suggestions Wednesday at the first of several meetings they are holding to devise a voluntary industry plan for easing congestion at six major U.S. airports. They are the three New York area airports, Hartsfield International in Atlanta, O'Hare International in Chicago and Stapleton International in Denver.

The Federal Aviation Administration said the suggestions were "guidelines" for the industry to consider in its talks. Edward P. Faberman, acting chief counsel of the agency, said at the meeting in suburban Crystal City, Virginia, that the FAA would impose its own plan if the industry failed to adopt a plan that would solve the problem.

"We are content to play a minimum role but will not hesitate to play a direct part," Mr. Faberman said. The agency formally proposed regulations last month by which it would take control of airline flight-operation schedules. The regulations, if put into effect, would be similar in the guidelines advanced Wednesday for voluntary acceptance.

The number of flights has surged since the U.S. airline industry was deregulated in October 1978. In July, there were more than 39,000 delays, registered when a flight is 15 minutes or more late taking off or landing.

"I'm a little disturbed that they said this was voluntary and now the agency is looking at it with an eye of a brain surgeon," said Robert

Coggin, assistant vice president for marketing at Delta Air Lines.

Many of the more than 100 airline officials at the meeting sharply criticized the agency guidelines in general terms, while representatives of airlines that use Newark were especially disapproving.

Newark has enjoyed a resurgence in use since the opening of its new terminal in the mid-1970s and the expansion of People Express airline. The agency says Newark now schedules more than 100 departures in some hours, a traffic load that the agency and some carriers find excessive. Under the agency guidelines, traffic would be limited to 68 landings or takeoffs in an hour.

Under the agency proposal, flight operations per hour in peak travel periods would be increased to 68 from 60 at La Guardia, and by six or seven flights an hour at Kennedy, where peak hour volume is now 77 to 80 flights. The agency also wants the departure times spread evenly throughout an hour instead of bunched at the start of the hour, as they tend to be now.

Jack Ryan, chief of the operations division for air traffic service at the agency, also said Wednesday that the agency intended to increase the number of air traffic controllers in the 1985 fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1, by 1,400, about 200 to 300 more than the number being brought on the job this year.

Mr. Ryan also said the agency was weighing the prospects of relaxing some of the safety rules it imposed after the 1981 strike by air traffic controllers, which resulted in dismissal of all the strikers by the Reagan administration. Specifically, Mr. Ryan said, the agency is considering relaxing a rule that requires that a distance of 20 miles (32 kilometers) be maintained between planes at certain times.

In Bahrain

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Herald Tribune

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Canada Votes for Change

Brian Mulroney and his Progressive Conservative Party have won a tremendous victory, one that, for the first time in many Canadian elections, runs the full width of the country. It is a sweep on a scale that submerges the established regional patterns. Most French-speaking voters went the same way as most English-speaking voters. The industrial cities went with the western prairies and oil fields. As John Turner, the defeated prime minister and Liberal Party leader, put it, the returns were "absolutely convincing."

Those returns confirm a Canadian consensus that the great figure of the country's recent politics, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, had stayed too long—and also that Mr. Turner, who succeeded Mr. Trudeau two months ago, showed too little capacity to change. When Mr. Trudeau first became prime minister in 1968 his country was moving rapidly toward a crisis that, under less able leadership, might have torn it apart. A powerful separatist movement had formed in the French-speaking majority of Quebec, and there was a real possibility that Canada would dissolve into two—or perhaps three or four—independent countries.

During the 1970s Mr. Trudeau retained a durable national unity. But the Trudeau method required a lot of bargains and concessions back and forth across the English-French line. When the crisis was finally over, he left many Canadians convinced that they had been used

not quite fairly. Those irritations have been aggravated in the past four years by the further strain of poor economic performance.

That suggests the job ahead. Mr. Mulroney has to find ways to reconcile the people, especially in the West, who consider themselves to have been injured by the vigorous application of Mr. Trudeau's nationalism. He has to find ways to get the economy growing faster, with higher investment to generate more employment for a young and growing population.

He is not likely to copy much from the Reagan variety of conservatism. Canada has a long tradition of low defense spending and generous social benefits. Nothing in his campaign suggests that he intends to change either of those policies much. With budget deficits already larger in proportion to the economy than in the United States, Mr. Mulroney does not have a lot of room for maneuver on taxes.

But Canada's similarities to the United States make it an instructive example of political alternatives. In the Trudeau years Canada was preoccupied with its ethnic divisions. Now its political energy will go chiefly into the struggle to find an acceptable balance between economic growth for society and economic security for individuals. Since all the other industrial democracies are now engaged in the same search, Mr. Mulroney's kind of conservatism will have more than local interest.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Science Paying in Space

It will be a while before we see ads for Special Supersaver Space Shuttle round-trip fares to Solar City and points outward, but space travel itself is becoming marvelously less extraordinary with the passing of each day and mission. It is not that today's astronauts are less challenged, or that people are not relieved when a mission ends safely; there are dangers always, and each mission presents new challenges. The difference now is that getting there is only half the fun; the people who are going along and what they are doing as they go is what is making the American space program a more impressive investment.

For starters, there are the crews. Nobody really gives a second thought now to the fact that men and women, black and white and older than they used to be, are taking off, doing their duties and holding up well. And although these crews still run into troubles along the road, the way they cope sounds more and more familiar. Ice outside the vehicle? First you try hot water, and then stick out a mechanical arm and knock it loose. Had that not worked, get out and start scraping.

Far more fascinating are the experiments going on in space. During last December's Spacelab mission on the shuttle Columbia,

there were all sorts of significant activities taking place. Science magazine reported a total of 72 experiments. There was the metric camera, for example, which photographed more than 18 million square kilometers of the Earth from space, providing high-quality, first-time images of many of the world's regions. There were stars being seen for the first time, too.

Studies of materials in space are leading scientists in many new directions. Silicon crystals, important in electronic components, have been grown three to four times larger and purer than any grown on Earth, experts report, as well as two human proteins that may assist research in treatments for disease. The mission that just ended included an experimental unit to test the possibilities of manufacturing drugs in space. And a special solar panel was deployed as part of a program to provide power for tomorrow's space stations.

It is true that a lot of money is involved here, but the early simplistic critics who characterized the space program as wasteful joyrides stealing money from the needs of Earthlings may now at least note that some of the world's toughest battles—against deadly diseases—may be won in orbiting laboratories.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

From All the Parts of Canada

What Canadians of every political persuasion can particularly welcome is that, after a period during which the Liberal Party has been weak in the West and the Tories have been unable to gain a foothold in Quebec, the government that Mr. Mulroney forms will have strong elected representation from all parts of the country. That should help heal the wounds from the politically bruising past de-

cade, and keep any Canadians from having a sense that their government is dominated by some other part of the country.

—The Toronto Star.

Some of [Tuesday's] results were due to the Liberals: to Pierre Trudeau's final patronage appointments and his legacy of a weakened party; to that party's insufferable arrogance; to its new leader's mistakes and failures, which his genuine qualities could not obscure.

—The Gazette (Montreal).

The North-South Problem: Fences Aren't the Answer

By Jan Tinbergen

This is the first of three articles.

THE HAGUE—The East-West, or U.S.-Soviet, controversy concerns all inhabitants of the world, and there may be some chance to find a solution in the future. The North-South problem imposes unbearable misery. I do not know which problem is the more serious.

The starvation in the South is the more embittering, because we know how to solve it but we do not act. An eloquent example of Western shortsightedness is the fence erected on the Mexican-U.S. border to keep out unemployed Mexicans. (Similar fences could be needed soon in Southern Europe and Western Asia.) Nowhere in the world does a frontier divide such different standards of living as that between Texas and Mexico.

In an oversimplified way we may explain this by pointing to the inadequate improvement of Latin American living standards as a consequence of insufficient development aid by the large industrial countries, large families in the developing countries and too much protection of Western economies. Most African and Asian countries are even worse off than Latin America, for similar reasons.

In 1969 the Pearson commission, set up by the World Bank and chaired by Lester Pearson, the fourth Canadian prime minister, reported to the World Bank on how to accelerate Third World development. Each of the five largest Western industrial nations—the United States, Japan, West Germany, France and Britain—had a member on the commission.

None of those countries has so far followed the commission's recommendation to transfer 0.7 percent of GNP as official development aid.

The successor to the Pearson commission, the Brandt commission, was set up in 1978 at the suggestion of World Bank President Robert Mc-

Namara and chaired by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt. In its 1980 report it repeated, among other recommendations, that larger financial transfers should be made to the poor countries.

Eleven years after the Pearson report none of the middle-sized or large industrial countries had attained the recommended transfer percentage of 0.7; the average of all developed countries had moved from 0.34 in 1970 to 0.38 in 1980.

Such figures reflect not only a sad

lack of concern for what happens in other parts of the world but also an irresponsible myopia that damages the future of the developed economies. A stimulus to the Third World would quickly translate into orders to equipment industries.

What can we learn from this experience? Certainly not that those recommendations were wrong. The arguments against them are not convincing. Most such arguments—for example, that there has always been poverty; that the poor do not

work hard enough; that they are stupid; that the Third World's rich should be more active in developing their own countries—can be countered easily. They appear to be an alibi for remaining inactive.

If we had followed the Pearson commission's, the Brandt commission's or Mr. McNamara's advice, increased demand from the developing world would have brought a revival in the developed countries' production and thus an economic recovery several years earlier than the

recent one. Many conflicts between trade unions and employers, and many reductions in public expenditures, could have been avoided.

The population problem also could have been less serious than it is. Experience and research show that a more prosperous population—for instance, the urban compared with the rural—soon recognizes the advantage of smaller families.

This brings us back to the fence. It would not be necessary to prevent illegal immigration if there were not so many unemployed Mexicans, and there would not be so many of them if their parents had not had so many children—and if the United States had provided more development aid.

Europe would not have so many migrant workers from Mediterranean countries if it had helped more forcefully to develop those countries. (One reason why Europe has so many Moroccan, Turkish and Yugoslav migrant workers is that wages for unskilled, disaffected labor are not high enough to attract Europeans.)

After the onset of stagflation—a stagnant economy accompanied by inflation—and higher unemployment, most European countries did not want to discriminate against migrant workers—except Switzerland, which sent them home. Often they received welfare payments higher than the wages in their own countries.

Despite my admiration for the present pope, I cannot accept his attitude toward family planning. Some methods of family planning may be nobler than others, but who are the victims when birth control is prohibited? The children in large families.

Another way in which prosperous countries could help reduce Third World poverty is by reducing trade protectionism. The successive reductions in import duties after World War II contributed considerably to increased international trade, but the developing countries profited less than the industrial countries did. After 1973, as a consequence of stagflation, imports from developing countries were decreased further—sometimes even without negotiation.

From this evidence we cannot but conclude that the developed countries' policies, which is the Third World shows a shocking lack of regard even from the suffering of children. Western governments seem blind to the danger to their own countries. They may be flooded by poor masses from the underdeveloped countries when fences erected to keep them out are overrun.

But too little development assistance, too much protectionism and too little family planning are only part of the story. Many relatively minor errors are additional impediments to development.

In many developing countries, governments are strongly influenced by a small group of powerful land-owning families whose interests are served rather than those of small farmers or farm workers. Although in several countries land ownership has been legally restricted, the restriction is counteracted in practice by distributing a large estate among members, often numerous, of the same family.

Intimidation of rural workers is another way of maintaining feudal relationships. And the low salaries of many state employees make them easy accomplices to corruption.

Errors are made not only by governments or individuals in developing countries. Transnational enterprises, while they certainly contribute to the development of the Third World, remain enterprises whose goal is to make profits, and whose interests are not always parallel to the interests of the population of the countries where they operate. Often they compete with local enterprises and attract local savings. Also, their profits are not necessarily invested in the country in which they operate.

The writer, a Nobel Prize-winning development economist, contributed this comment to World Press Review.

Tokyo and Seoul: Making Up, but Ever So Slowly

By Ian Buruma

HONG KONG—The United States earnestly wants Japan and South Korea to patch up their differences and behave as good friends. Yet nearly 40 years after the end of the Pacific war the two countries have hardly gone beyond the first tentative gestures of rapprochement. The visit to Japan that South Korea's President Chun Doo Hwan began yesterday is another such gesture—and Washington, in particular, will be watching with keen interest.

Japan and South Korea are America's two most allies in northeastern Asia. Stability on the Korean peninsula, which is largely dependent on the U.S. military presence in the south, is crucial to Japanese security. Thus, good relations between Tokyo, Seoul and Washington are vital to peace in the region and ultimately the world.

Normal relations between Japan and South Korea were established in 1965, but Japan has never treated its former colony as an equal, and it still evokes deep hatred among many Koreans. America has long pressed the Japanese to do something about this, and Yasuhiro Nakasone

was the first Japanese prime minister to respond. Much of this is symbolic. Mr. Nakasone's first gesture was to visit South Korea last year. He was the first Japanese leader to do so, and he broke the ice by singing drinking songs with his hosts. Mr. Chun's return visit is the first official visit to Japan by a South Korean leader.

Its success hinges on the greatest symbol of all: the Japanese emperor. The only surviving wartime leader in the world, he has never formally apologized for Japanese brutality in Korea during the colonial period and World War II. Mr. Chun's visit may be his last chance to do so, and Koreans fervently hope that he will.

Both Mr. Nakasone and Mr. Chun want a reconciliation, but both are under pressure at home for reaching out toward each other's countries. Both are doing their best to help each other. Mr. Nakasone has apologized in the emperor's stead, and Mr. Chun has tried to defuse tensions

by stressing that the Korean people are more concerned about the future than the past. Yet neither gesture is really good enough.

Unfortunately, both leaders are powerless to control the strong emotions engendered by the long, antagonistic history between their two countries. In Japan, both right-wing and left-wing groups oppose Mr. Chun's visit. Even Japanese full of goodwill find it hard to be rational about Korea. A recent symposium between intellectuals from both countries—held, symbolically, on a ferryboat between South Korea and Japan—ended in a bitter shouting match. Korean feelings were symbolized by the suicide of the ferryboat captain who hoisted the Japanese flag during Mr. Nakasone's visit to Seoul.

What can the United States do in the face of these intractable historical sensitivities? Virtually nothing except sit back and watch.

The writer is cultural editor of the Far Eastern Economic Review. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The King's New Friend Is No Friend of America's

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, America's diplomatic enemy number one, was almost toppled in a coup in May. He subsequently increased the repression in Libya. After his aggression in Chad, he was being frozen out of Arab and African councils as an outlaw. His oil revenues were dropping. He was widely reported to be on the ropes after 15 years in power.

Then, to America's astonishment, he brought off a diplomatic coup. King Hassan II of Morocco, supposedly a leading Arab "moderate" and long touted as a staunch American ally, secretly agreed to merge his nation into federation with Libya. In one swoop, Colonel Qadhafi—Mr. Terrorism himself—was given a new lease on international legitimacy.

The Reagan administration, professing surprise, is in a state of puzzlement bordering on disbelief. A few questions are in order.

Why did King Hassan do it? One politico reports that Vice President George Bush said he guessed the cause was heat from the Polisario. (Mr. Bush, passed the secretary of defense, passed the secretary of state, passed the question to the Pentagon.) This Polisario guerrillas, supplied with Soviet arms by Libya, have long been bothering the king; a deal with Libya takes that heat off. Phosphate exports, the chief source of Morocco's income, are down; Libya, which provides sanctuary for the rebels, has formed an alliance with Tunisia and Mauritania; a Libyan deal is King Hassan's counter.

Why was Washington kept in the dark while negotiations went on between Colonel Qadhafi and the king? CIA supporters blame the State Department. Morocco was a State favorite; U.S. diplomats had the run of the country. Ambassador Joseph V. Reed Jr., a Chase Manhattan banker appointed when Michael Deaver was eager to ingratiate himself with David Rockefeller, has been the social lion of Rabat and Casablanca—but was vacationing in Maine when King Hassan dropped the announcement on him.

Mr. Reed, who advertised himself as an "action officer," promptly reported to his duty post—the Republican convention in Dallas.

One diplomat claims that the U.S. ambassador was informed in advance, passed the impending news to Washington and was told to warn the king of repercussions. If this version is true, the expression of U.S. surprise is a sham, and the Moroccan king was contemptuous of U.S. reaction to his

union with Colonel Qadhafi. Such contempt turned out to be well placed: Mr. Bush is ducking questions because the Reagan administration does not have a position.

How has the administration reacted? Lengthy head-scratching and much hoping that this Libyan marriage, like others, will go unexamined. Mistrusting the flamboyant Reed, State dispatched its heavy-weight roving ambassador, Vernon "Secret Missions" Walters, to the king's palace in Casablanca this week. Mr. Walters, with a sprained ankle, hobbled in to "express his concerns" about a country America thought was an ally federating with a state America knows is an enemy.

If what a Moroccan delegation in Washington has been telling Mr. Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and CIA Director William Casey is any indication, the king assured the American envoy that he could tame the colonel in Tripoli.

In addition, though, Moroccans have been grumbling about the messy \$140 million in U.S. aid furnished this year, of which \$40 million is a loan at unsubsidized interest rates. Egypt gets more than 10 times that aid, and Egypt does not control the Strait of Gibraltar. Cheap payoffs

invite double crosses. So how should the United States respond?

To paraphrase a Bedouin saying, the partner of my enemy is my enemy. Morocco has chosen to be affiliated with Libya. It inherits Qadhafi's liabilities as well as relief from Polisario pressure. That calls for a cutoff of U.S. military sales, which must not be transhipped to the other half of the new federation, and a hard look at continued handouts.

"My mandate," proclaimed Ambassador Reed last year, "is to illustrate to our friends around the world that the Reagan administration wanted to single out Morocco as the primary example of how America supported a proven ally and friend."

It is time for a new mandate. America cannot be expected to smile at a kick in the teeth.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

No to Harriman et al

In response to the opinion column "U.S. Needs a Serious, Bipartisan Approach to Soviet" (Sept. 3) by W. Averell Harriman, Clark M. Clifford and Marshall D. Shulman:

Once again this time—former people all, synonymous with guilt, ignorance and failure—attempt appeasement of the Soviets. Thank God the center-ground, bipartisan constituency no longer seeks negotiations over the limitation of nuclear weapons on terms that have for decades increasingly benefited the Soviets.

That constituency relies, rather, on an American diplomacy at last buttressed by American strength that may, one day, enable the Western alliance to negotiate with an instinctively expansionist empire unscrupulous in its pursuit of territory.

It is not U.S. leadership that the West has distrusted, but leadership's absence—the vacuum that these three writers have so egregiously advocated for so long.

JOHN COLVIN,
Hong Kong.

Who's Moderate in Iran?

Regarding the opinion column "The Future Is at Stake in Tehran" (Aug. 24) by Shireen T. Hunter:

The writer's analysis of the post-Khomeini era in Iran relies on concepts that do not readily apply to the present situation. For instance, the terms "moderates" and "radicals" are obviously misused.

In the Islamic regime's context, a "moderate" is one who adheres more to the tenets of Islam and, in a sense, is more of a reactionary and fundamentalist; the "moderates" have also been more attuned to Ayatollah Khomeini's views advocating war with Iraq's President Saddam Hussein. The "radicals," being less sensitive to the classical interpretation of Islamic law, seem to have more of a pragmatic bent, and would prefer to end the war and return to the business of rebuilding the nation.

In the writer's view, the "moder-

ates" are less of a threat to the West than the "radicals." In this she may be right, but she errs in assuming that the "moderates" could gradually put the country on the right course. The country is already reeling amid currents of frustration and anger.

To tolerate this essentially regressive totalitarian regime is to play with a powder keg. A whole nation is in bondage and suffering from the fanaticism and stupidity of a group of Islamic clerics who have even betrayed Islam. A breeding ground for another revolution is being prepared. When the revolution comes it will be ill-prepared to influence its course. To remain neutral and stand aside, trying to nudge the "moderates" onto a proper course will not do. The West, and the United States in particular, must encourage and help the forces of liberation and progress in Iran. Helping the "moderates" would discourage the forces that want to return to the rule of law and progress.

ALI M.S. FATEMI,
Paris.

A Mormon Objection

Regarding "The Mormons and the White Salammeter" (Aug. 28):

I like your paper, but when you publish trashy articles about the religion to which I belong and mislead the public you do not pursue truth. I spend my time and energy trying to be a good example as a Mormon and you shoot me in the back.

PAUL PEERY,
Salt Lake City.

The Cline Isn't Endured

The compiler of the crossword published on Aug. 22 has got it wrong again. On things Scottish he or she is woefully inadequate. The clue given for 48 across was "Dismal, in Scotland." The answer given the next day was "Dreary." But "dreary" is a verb meaning to endure, suffer or bear pain. The adjective is "drearily" (or "dreich" or even "dreich").

J.A.S. MONTGOMERIE,
Helenburgh, Scotland.

FROM OUR SEPT. 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Peary 'Nailed Flag to Pole'

NEW YORK—The following has been received [on Sept. 6] from Indian Harbor, via Cape Ray, Newfoundland: "To Associated Press, New York: Stars and Stripes nailed to North Pole.—Peary." Washington is patriotically stirred by Commander Robert E. Peary's report, but although Dr. Frederick Cook's discovery has been generally accepted, Commander Peary's friends in the navy, officialdom and the National Geographic Society felt certain that he also would achieve the goal. The discovery is believed to have been made early this summer. The commander's friends have for weeks expressed the belief that he had reached the Pole and that the news was delayed by transmission difficulties. The last word from him was received on Oct. 7, 1908.

1934: Arms Trafficking Is Exposed

WASHINGTON—Sentiment is crystallizing for the suppression of private manufacture of weapons of war, as a result of the Senate inquiry into arms traffic. The New committee produced evidence [on Sept. 6] to show that munitions salesmen made huge profits during the Cuban revolution by trading with both officials and rebels, and that the U.S. government extended aid to another firm to promote gun sales in Turkey. The investigators established that Cuban loyalists and revolutionists killed each other with guns bought from the same firm, and that graft played a prominent part in the business. It was also brought out that assistance was given by the Navy Department to the Driggs Engineering and Ordnance Company to negotiate Turkish sales.

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Tax-Exempt Bearer Bonds Won't Do

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON—The Reagan administration, in the face of a challenge from Walter Mondale, is keeping up the pretense that the huge budget deficit is an unimportant fleck on the horizon, to be swept away by an economic boom. Yet the White House has sanctioned a drive by Treasury Secretary Donald Regan to defuse

gimmicks that might give the interest being paid on the debt, or that might have a cosmetic effect on the deficit in the next few years by postponing interest payments.

A major step, of questionable morality, is intended to induce foreigners to lend more money to Uncle Sam by enabling them to purchase Treasury bonds—or private issues backed by Treasury bonds—without revealing their names. The theory is that providing a cozy and anonymous tax shelter would make foreigners willing to accept a slightly lower rate of interest.

It is a Faustian bargain, and a bad one, to which the administration is driven by the enormity of the deficit and the need to find help in financing it with foreign money.

Gimmicky ways of meeting the debt problem have been attacked by key figures of both parties. Notably Republican Senators Robert Dole of Kansas and Dave Durenberger of Minnesota and Democrat Howard Metzenbaum of Ohio.

The Senate passed a resolution by unanimous voice vote condemn-

ing the issuance of bearer, or unregistered, securities. Yet the Treasury, says Senator Metzenbaum, has flagrantly ignored the will of Congress by continuing to sanction the sale of private-bearer securities, backed by Treasury paper, to foreigners.

"I resent what the secretary of the Treasury is doing," Mr. Metzenbaum said in an interview. "First he sponsored elimination of the 30-percent withholding tax [formerly paid by foreigners on Treasury interest they earned], and now he's compounding the problem by making it possible for [private] institutions to issue bearer bonds."

Mr. Metzenbaum and others fear that Swiss banks, to take one example, will be able to invest huge sums in bearer bonds backed by U.S. Treasury securities, and assert that none will be resold to American citizens. Since the Swiss banking system maintains complete secrecy, there is no way of assuring that only foreigners will own the bonds—on which they pay no taxes.

Secretary Regan maintains that the Treasury has its own ways of enforcing compliance, but many on Capitol Hill doubt it.

The Treasury seriously considered—until it encountered what it said were technical problems—issuing "zero-coupon bonds." These would delay the payment of interest

by, say, 20 or 30 years. Thus, succeeding generations, not that one, would pay for the cost of borrowing now, while the annual interest burden over the next several years would look smaller. Secretary Regan has put this particular gimmick on the shelf for now.

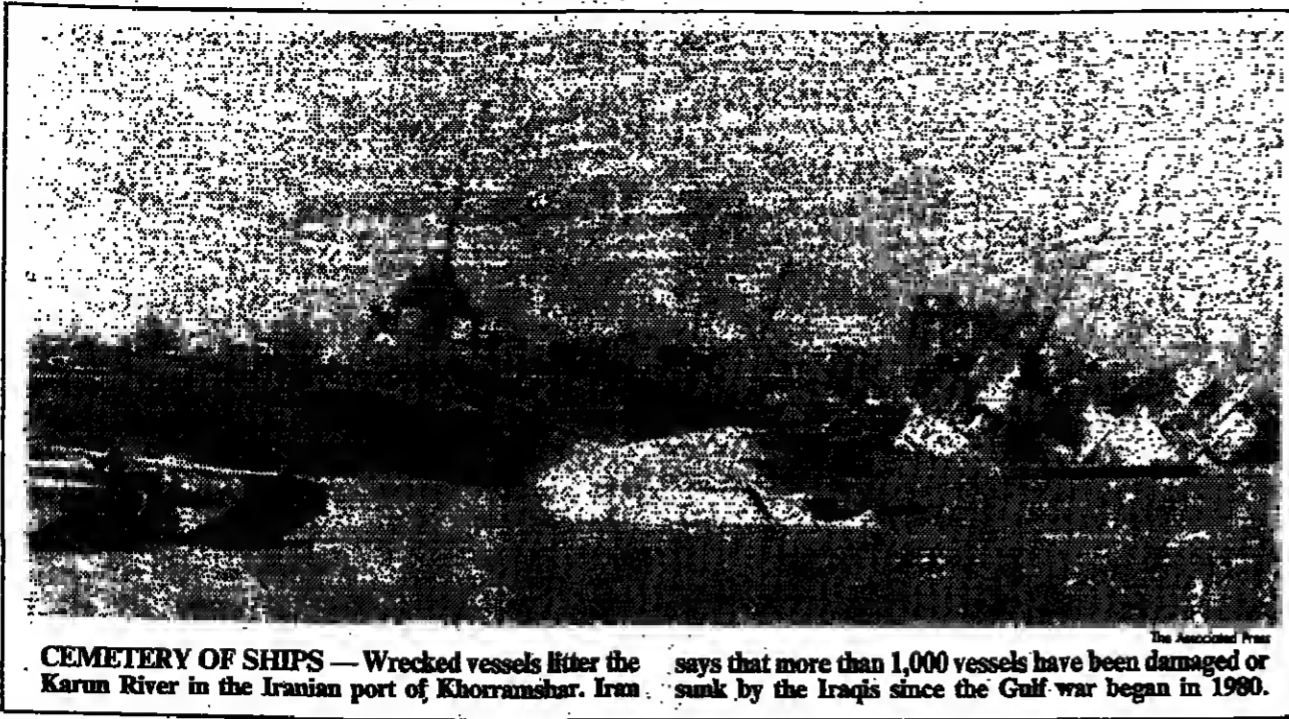
The bearer-bond issue ought to be resolved quickly. It is wrong to sell bonds to foreigners who not only pay no U.S. taxes, now that the 30-percent withholding tax has been scrapped, but can keep their identities secret. This compounds the potential for tax abuse and evasion. Not only is the Treasury plan, in effect, a partnership with tax evaders, but it belies the presumed intention of the Reagan administration to reduce the size and cut the costs of government.

Mr. Metzenbaum plans to seek some legislative remedy, either a separate bill or a rider to some measure that the president must sign, to keep the Treasury on the straight and narrow. The fact that the earlier resolution passed with no objection from Finance Committee Chairman Dole indicates wide bipartisan support.

Unless Congress asserts control, nobody knows where the Treasury's "creative" financing will end. One thing is clear: The more Treasury borrowing is made tax-exempt for foreigners, the more American citizens will have to foot the bill.

The Washington Post.

مكتبة المصلح



CEMETERY OF SHIPS — Wrecked vessels litter the Karun River in the Iranian port of Khorramshahr. Iran says that more than 1,000 vessels have been damaged or sunk by the Iraqis since the Gulf war began in 1980.

Thai Military's Role Seen Increasing Despite Vote

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — The Thai parliament's vote Monday blocking an army-backed move to reopen discussion of permitting military officers to join the cabinet was seen as a victory for Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda over the armed forces.

"Prem has won a battle," a Western diplomat said. "The fact that the military backed off can count as a victory for him."

However, the issue and its inherent tensions are considered almost certain to crop up again, probably in a parliamentary session in April, diplomats and Thai observers said.

The parliament voted, 371-76, to postpone consideration of the army motion after the supreme commander, General Arthit Kamlasri, requested Sunday that the issue be put off for the sake of national unity.

The postponement followed two months of military and political developments that had alarmed some segments of Thai society and provoked protests by students and human rights groups.

The developments included the rounding up in July of 22 suspected Communists in Bangkok, the arrest in August of a prominent writer and social critic, Sulak Sivaraksa, and two associates on charges of lese majeste, a move last month to extend the military tenure of General Arthit beyond his mandatory retirement at age 60 next year, the introduction of the parliamentary motion and the announcement Monday of an annual military reshuffle that consolidated General Arthit's hold on the army.

Western diplomats question

whether these events are related. But some Thai observers see them as part of a conservative trend involving the continued rise of General Arthit and restoration of the military's dominant political role following efforts by civilian parties to promote parliamentary democracy.

The United States has made known its support for a moderate parliamentary government and political pluralism in Thailand, the only U.S. ally on the Southeast Asian mainland. But the United States also has a close relationship with the Thai military dating from the Vietnam War and is the major supplier of the Thai armed forces.

General Arthit's continued rise was confirmed in Monday's military reshuffle, which affected 352 officers. A strong Arthit backer, Major General Pichit Kulsavanich, was promoted to commander of the most important of four regional commands and the one that includes Bangkok.

The outspoken General Pichit, 52, a West Point graduate who served with Thai forces in Vietnam, has promoted a bid to extend General Arthit's tenure as supreme commander and army commander-in-chief for two years.

General Pichit, who is widely seen as having ambitions of his own to become prime minister, also has strongly supported efforts to amend the constitution to allow civil servants, including military officers, to hold political posts in the government.

Faced with intense military lobbying last month for General Arthit's extension, Mr. Prem praised General Arthit and agreed that extending his service was a "good

proposal." But he deferred the matter by saying he would "consider action in accordance with the legal process."

The importance and sensitivity attached to the royal family, which in principle remains aloof from politics, was illustrated by the arrest Aug. 5 of Mr. Sulak on charges of lese majeste for comments in his book, "Unmasking Thai Society."

The arrest in Bangkok by the police Special Branch aroused expressions of international concern from academics and human rights activists in Asia and the United States. In response, Interior Minister Sirin Jirarot warned foreigners not to interfere in Thai legal processes.

Mr. Sulak has been released on \$22,000 bail and is due to go on trial soon.

It has not been clear whether the military had anything to do with Mr. Sulak's arrest, but some Western diplomats were inclined to think the case was separate from the other political and military developments involved in the latest government-military face-off.

Likewise, it was unclear whether the earlier arrest of the 22 suspected Communists in Bangkok represented a military move against Mr. Prem's policy of using chiefly political means and amnesties to combat the Communist Party of Thailand's increasingly feeble insurgency.

Some political analysts say it is more likely that the Communist suspects were arrested because, as the police charge, they exceeded the bounds of permissibility by opening contacts with the Communist authorities in Vietnam and Laos.

Others have speculated that, with the arrests, the military was trying to provoke student demonstrations and unrest that would have provided a rationale for a coup. In any case, no such upheaval materialized and the prospect of a coup is now generally ruled out.

A Western diplomat said that those who were pushing to arrest Mr. Prem were trying to do it through legal means.

"It's much harder to have a coup now than it used to be," he said.



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Struggle for the French Center

3 Villages Dispute Geographical Honor (and Tourist Trade)

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

BRUERES-ALLICHAMPS, France — Three tiny hamlets in this rolling rural district south of Bourges have become embroiled in an argument over which of them is the geographical center of France.

"For many years, being the center of France was our trademark," said René Languin, the mayor of Brueres-Allichamps, population 638. "Now, our neighboring villages are trying to take it away from us."

The neighboring villages vying for the geographic title are Vesdun and Saulzais-le-Potier, both like Brueres-Allichamps, ancient towns of Berry, a region of wheat fields, sunflowers and chateaux that is

reachable from Paris by car in about three hours.

The argument goes back centuries; it rears its head every few years, with Brueres holding perhaps the most persistent claim among the three.

The dispute has returned in recent weeks, enlivened this time with new scientific evidence and activities by each of the villages to assert its claim. Brueres-Allichamps plans to cover a fallow hillside overlooking the Cher River with a huge female abdomen made of concrete and adorned by a spherical navel representing the exact spot that is France's center.

The Parisian press has taken note. A national television crew visited Vesdun. Newspapers and mag-

azines and the French news service have followed suit.

To the civic leaders of Brueres-Allichamps, Vesdun and Saulzais-le-Potier, the issue involves economic good sense.

Brueres-Allichamps has for years been making money from tourists, who come to see the Roman-era stone stele that was moved in 1799 to the town's only crossroads to mark what was supposed to be the middle of France.

"Our trademark as the center of France has enabled us to maintain our commerce," Mr. Languin said.

Mr. Languin, who is a member of the Communist Party, said that the dispute has matured now because of economic developments.

"In the last 20 years, the car has developed, tourism has developed, more and more people take vacations," he said. "So, we have to think of ourselves that we have to do what we can to attract tourists here."

All three villages are small, quiet and picturesque. Each consists of a few rows of stone houses covered with stucco the color of dry earth and surrounded by steeply slanted roofs of burnt-orange tile.

But they are different from one another as well. Brueres residents, for example, are mostly working class people.

"It's a commune, shall we say, of the left," Mr. Languin said while



Guy Grandmaire, a resident of the French village of Vesdun, standing in front of the stele he designed and built, which shows Vesdun as the geographical center of France.

scrolling from the stele toward his office in the city hall.

On either side of National Highway 144, which bisects the town, are cafe-tourist stands, one called Le Café du Centre, selling tricolor pennants, coasters and postcards that comprise the paraphernalia of the tourist trade.

Vesdun, population 721, is a bit greener, a bit tidier, a bit more chic. It has no hotels or cafes and only one small restaurant. Its mayor inclines to the neo-Gaullist right of the political spectrum; its inhabitants are mostly farmers or retired people from Paris and other cities.

Vesdun's claim to be the center of France is based on a 1966 study by a mining engineer, Georges Du-

mont, that placed the center of France there. Mr. Dumont's calculations differed from those done a century earlier by a geographer, Adolphe Joanne, who had confirmed Brueres-Allichamps's claim.

"We reproached ourselves because here we were the center of France and we didn't have anything to show for it," said Gerard Laville, the secretary in the Vesdun mayor's office.

Even now, Mr. Laville said, the town has no postcards or other souvenirs to sell, although a meeting of the commune has been called for next week to create an association to take care of such matters.

What Vesdun does have is a large circular mosaic, unveiled last

month, consisting of 60,000 octagonal pieces of enamel tile, making up a map of France in green, yellow, and brown, with a red heart representing the village in all of its centrality.

The mosaic was designed and built by Guy Grandmaire, a retired factory manager, who spent about 400 hours on the task.

Maxime Chagnon, the mayor of Saulzais-le-Potier, whose population is 476, pointed out that Mr. Dumont's calculations actually placed the center of France not at the spot of the mosaic, but a few kilometers further north, nearer Mr. Chagnon's village.

Mr. Chagnon, a member of the Socialist Party, cited yet another study, done by the Abbot Moreux, director of the observatory in Bourges a century ago, which placed the center of France in his village.

Twenty years ago, Mr. Chagnon and two other residents of Saulzais-le-Potier built a stone and mortar monument on some land donated by a local farmer marking the spot.

Last month, in an effort to resolve the dispute, the newspaper Le Monde asked the French National Geographic Institute to study the matter using the most modern methods. Two of the institute's researchers determined that the center of France, without Corsica, is at La Couche, which is almost exactly halfway between Vesdun and Saulzais-le-Potier, but is within the borders of Vesdun.

Fabius Warns French Long Effort Is Needed To Improve Economy

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

PARIS — Prime Minister Laurent Fabius has warned that what he called France's economic crisis will end only after a long and painful effort.

"The government today, faithful to its convictions, cannot save the French from making efforts," Mr. Fabius said on a nationally televised interview program Wednesday night. "We are now in and we are going to remain in a period of difficulty."

"Either we modernize, doing so in a human way so that the modernization can be sustained," Mr. Fabius said, "or we will retreat in the face of effort and difficulty." To retreat, he added, would mean that "France in 20 years will no longer exist as a great power."

His appearance on the television program had been eagerly awaited in France, where last month's traditional vacation period was marked by further layoffs and consequent demands by labor that the government protect jobs.

Mr. Fabius was named prime minister in July by President François Mitterrand. The previous government of Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy resigned in the face of continuing economic difficulties and widespread opposition to a plan that would have reduced the independence of the country's private schools.

In the 50 days Mr. Fabius has been in office, the Socialist government has pursued what have been seen here as policies of austerity, restricting spending and allowing inefficient industries to sink even at the cost of increased unemployment. In his television appearance, Mr. Fabius promised more of the same.

"We need to continue to be strict," he said. "We cannot earn more than we produce."

On another subject, Mr. Fabius said legislative approval of a government plan to create a referendum procedure appeared unlikely.

In July, Mr. Mitterrand, in what was seen as a response to the opposition to his policies on private schools, proposed a constitutional change whereby questions involv-

ing personal liberties would be put to the public in a referendum. The plan was for two referendums, a first one to decide on the constitutional change and, if that succeeded, a second on the proposal requiring teachers in private schools to be accredited by the government.

Mr. Fabius said that if the Senate rejected the referendum proposal, which it did do late Wednesday, the government would not pursue it. The Senate is controlled by the opposition and was never considered likely to approve the proposal.

"We cannot go further," Mr. Fabius said. "We will stop here. We will remain here."

The debate on the school issue seemed to have been defused earlier this week when the education minister, Jean-Pierre Chevènement, announced a new plan that dropped the accreditation idea.

On the economic situation, Mr. Fabius called unemployment "the most dramatic problem."

To reduce unemployment, he proposed a "fight on five fronts," the most important of which, he said, were quality education and training.

"I hereby fix an ambitious goal for the government," Mr. Fabius said. "By the end of 1985, we must be able to offer to every young person a job or an education."

Hassan Cuts Sentences Of 219 More Prisoners

Reuters

RABAT — King Hassan II has granted remission to 219 prisoners in a measure of clemency to mark Thursday's Muslim feast of Aid al-Adha, or the Great Festival, marking the Hajj period, the news agency MAP said Wednesday.

The prisoners were not named but in a similar measure Aug. 20 about 60 leftist party members among 352 prisoners were granted remission. The latest measure of clemency followed the end of a hunger strike by 27 prisoners. Two prisoners died during the strike for better conditions which began July 4. Two are still fasting.

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GERMAN FASHION

A SPECIAL REPORT

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1984

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Soft colors and soft cuts is the message from Germany's top designers. From the left: Wolfgang Joop, Jil Sander, Caren Pflieger, Manfred Schneider, Beatrice Hymppendahl and Uta Raasch have sketched their favorite looks from their spring 1985 collections.

As the Fashion World Looks on, Designers Refine Skills, Search for Identity

By Leticia Jett

FOR THOSE who are fascinated by the more ample figures in fashion — sales figures — the importance of the German fashion industry poses few doubts.

In 1983 sales of women's apparel were \$7.4 billion and exports were more than \$1.5 billion, well ahead of Italy and France.

The quandary about West Germany's position in the fashion world has little to do with the economics of the business and much to do with the aesthetics.

It is generally agreed that the country's young, vibrant and growing design community presents an

interesting dimension to and departure from the mainstream of German fashion: that large group of solid ready-to-wear manufacturers that consistently produces well-priced merchandise, derivative in design but interesting for retailers because of its high quality and, no small consideration, an unwavering respect for retail delivery dates.

While it is not completely fair to speak of German fashion only in economic terms, it is perhaps premature to expound on the country's highly developed design creativity. All of this is not to say that one cannot see bright spots of innovation and invention, a meticulous

dedication to detail and quality construction coupled with a unique appreciation of what modern women need and want to wear. The last is partially a result of another interesting aspect of German fashion: most of it is designed by women. Jil Sander is in the forefront of the movement, with no-nonsense clothes generously cut from luxe fabrics that one could imagine being comfortably worn by Mariene Dietrich or Joan Crawford — confident women who give off the appealing aura of being feminine and strong at the same time.

German-born Karl Lagerfeld, whose career began and flourished in Paris and has expanded to in-

clude his work for the house of Chanel as well as his collections in Italy and the United States, has some problem identifying a national image for the ready-to-wear coming out of his native land.

"They don't have an identity you can talk about yet, not the way the Italians, the French, the Americans and the English do. Maybe it's something new, a new approach, the 'no-image image' — maybe it's the wave of the future, who knows? I'm ready for everything," he said.

"Certainly they are doing nice clothes, but I can't tell you what they are specifically; they don't reflect a personality or a cultural in-

fluence yet. Also, it doesn't make it easy to project a strong fashion image when a country's designers are scattered in several different cities.

"I'm waiting," Lagerfeld said. "I love the idea of things happening in other countries. Between 1945 and about 1953, there was a German fashion image and there were also excellent fashion photographers to record it."

"I feel there is a certain German

influence in my design, although I have never worked in Germany and I cannot even specifically explain it. I think it is sometimes in the atmosphere of the way I put everything together."

Many see a special alliance between designer and customer as an important characteristic reflected in German designers' clothes.

"I think one can say the Germans offer very practical fashion, which in many ways really coin-

cides with what busy women are comfortable wearing," Christa Dowling, editor of German Vogue, maintains. "And the fact that the majority of designers are women is extremely interesting for me."

"One has to remember that this is a relatively new movement. Most of the top names were not around five years ago. It takes time. Germans are wonderful craftsmen; now we will wait for that special sparkle that will set German design

apart from the rest of the fashion world," Dowling said. "I think it will come — after all Germany has a rich, active cultural life and the people are truly international, probably speaking more languages than any other European country. Germans are curious and all of these traits should have a positive effect on fashion as well."

As Lagerfeld said: "It is an interesting subject. Now let's wait for the magic. I am ready for it."

German Manufacturers Satisfy the Demands Of a Discerning International Retail Clientele

By Herb Altschull

DUSSELDORF — Something has happened to the West German fashion mentality, and it has pretty much revolutionized the clothing industry in this country.

It was not long ago that German streets and offices offered archetypes of conservatism in dress. The men wore business suits with white shirt and tie and the women wore proper, stodgy dresses.

Today, walking along the Königsallee in Düsseldorf, a Rhineland city that likes to bill its major shopping street as the Fifth Avenue of Germany, it is possible to see not a single business suit or more than a scattering of women in dresses. The watchwords are youth, informality, comfort, and more than a little bit of the dramatic — sometimes with more flesh in evidence than clothing.

These shifts in style have brought major changes to the retail clothing industry. And the companies that caught on to the mood are raking in the Deutsche marks.

Through the 1960s, French high fashion dominated the elegant German specialty shops. The traditional market remained what it had been for half a century, with bulky, serviceable and unimaginative styles in the department stores.

Then came the youth movement from Italy and the jeans revolution in the United States. West Germany has not been the same since.

In one sense, French and to some extent Italian fashion houses have wasted many opportunities, for Germany is the world's largest clothing market after the United States.

Eleanor Müller-Stindl, fashion editor for Textil-Wirtschaft, tells what happened:

In the 1950s and '60s, "everything had to have a French name." French designers could sell whatever they produced. Demand was heavier than supply.

Then the representatives of the Parisian houses turned, at worst, arrogant or, at best, poor retailers, with behavior that said: "You ought to feel fortunate that we are condescending to sell to you." Further, they began to demand tie-in sales — in order to market a particular house's best products, a shop manager had to take its poorest stock as well. Retailers grew unhappy.

The 1970s saw the advent of the Italians, touching a new German nerve with sportier, less elegant,



A dress from brand name manufacturer Betty Barclay.

more comfortable styles — and intensive promotion.

The German market made a swift shift in allegiance and, while French haute couture still sold, the Italians took over first place — until they began to make the same mistakes the French had made earlier.

Thus a door opened for something new, a chance for German designers to show what they could do. "The field," said Müller-Stindl, "was ripe."

Moreover, the new wave of German designers that started to appear in the 1970s was even more clear than the Italians about what people here like to identify as "the German mentality."

Thus Klaus Steilmann, the biggest name in women's outerwear in Germany, can boast sales estimat-

ed at 1.1 billion DM, half of that domestic.

Betty Barclay, the leading manufacturer of brand name ready-to-wear in Germany, learned quite early how much image means to the German buyer. The company, which markets under such labels as Gil Bret, Vera Mont and Twinshop, expects 1984 sales of more than 300 million DM.

Steilmann's products are in the less expensive range, while Betty Barclay's campaign is directed at the medium market.

French boutique areas are found in all major department stores and in specialty shops in big cities such as Munich, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Cologne, Berlin and Düsseldorf, but they are not able to match the prices at which the German products are sold.

The difference lies in the mass market skills in which the West German industry has long excelled.

Peter Paul Polte, an editor for Textil-Wirtschaft, recounts the case of Boss, the largest producer of menswear in Germany: "Boss buys 90 percent of its raw material from Italy, and then finishes the work in German factories."

The result, Polte said, is that a suit that costs more than 2,000 DM if handmade in Italy sells at no more than 600 DM mass-produced in Germany.

The chemical industry makes an important contribution in the form of the latest in synthetic fibers. "Forty percent of our expenditures in textiles goes to research," said Peter Lorenz, sales manager for the Höchst textile operation in Berlin.

Polte said that the remarkable decline in the number of suits produced in West Germany, to 4.4 million last year compared with 6.8 million in 1977, was related to the move toward a service society in Germany. "You don't have to wear a suit in the office any more," he said. "Then, after a moment's reflection, he added: 'Unless you're a banker.'"

Among the many factors in the youth movement in Germany, none has been more significant than the change in the structure of families. Most married women work now, and couples have more money and fewer children, usually only one child.

"And that one child is spoiled," said Manfred Kronen, director of IGEDO, the women's outerwear federation. "Because there is usually an only child, the mother and father spend more money on that child, and both mother and father want to look young, too."

Michael Röver, director of Jumo, one of the country's largest ready-to-wear houses, says this is why the dress is on the way back — not the conservative, often dowdy dress of the past but a new, sporty dress, to match a new German mentality.

This may be so, but the racks at department stores and specialty shops exhibit many more coordinates than dresses. Between 1977 and 1983, dress production fell from 46 million to 31 million while sales of blouses and pants increased.

Müller-Stindl sees a middle road. German women, she says, are divided, with a minority still going in for elegance and haute couture and the majority wanting youth and comfort.



JIL SANDER

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A SPECIAL REPORT ON GERMAN FASHION



Manfred Schneider



Uta Raasch



Jil Sander



Caren Pfleger



Beatrice Hymppendahl



Wolfgang Joop



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These Are the Names and Faces to Watch

MUNICH — What next? Who are the new talents? Where are they?

These are the burning questions in the business of fashion, where passing fancies, disposable chic and planned obsolescence keep the industry in business.

Because of this fragile support system, the eternal search for the new and different has developed into an international obsession for retailers and the fashion press.

And maybe, just maybe, Germany will be the next fashion frontier. Save for Jil Sander, until about five years ago the question of whether Germany has an active fashion design community was moot.

Now several designers are producing some genuinely beautiful ready-to-wear, of the highest quality cut from the most luxurious fabrics.

Among the country's best talents are Sander, Wolfgang Joop, Beatrice Hymppendahl, Uta Raasch, Wolfgang Schneider and Caren Pfleger.

This is how each one describes his or her client, that ideal woman for whom they design and on whom they would always like to see their clothes:

• Jil Sander, who lived six years in the United States and studied art and U.S. history at the University of California, says her customer is

"strong and international... and she doesn't like designer 'uniforms' any more than I do."

• Manfred Schneider says his ideal woman is Lauren Hutton. And he adds in jest, while sipping Taittinger champagne: "I don't design for a woman who works, she just spends. She is intelligent, raffish, spirited, and she has long blonde hair, long legs, a collection of old Vuitton luggage and plenty of jewelry from Cartier. And she never lets anyone see her without makeup and perfume."

• Uta Raasch says that she is not "as rich or elegant" as her clients, but that she and they are "emancipated, feminine, self-confident"

creatures." Of the ideal customer, she says, "I sell her ideas, a total look to make her life easier. I must admit I love to see my clothes on rich, beautiful women."

• Caren Pfleger, who worked as a model in New York, prefers a "feminized, masculine look" for herself and her designs. "I know what makes women look better, I know what men hate and when I work I never forget those things — everything is straight and simple. I'm no trendsetter."

• Wolfgang Joop studied art and entered the fashion business as an illustrator. Now he is designing his own collection of ready-to-wear, furs and even T-shirts, instead of

sketching other designers' work. He says his ideal woman has first, "a sense of humor — she is intelligent and she has great appreciating for the possibility of change."

• Beatrice Hymppendahl, with design school training, a talent for unexpected combinations and a passion for her work, sees her client as a woman who "likes small changes. She likes to be able to comfortably move from business to dinner engagements, she is not crazy when it comes to fashion and she loves to mix several designers' clothes together — as I do — to get her own look."

— LETITIA JETT

To Trained Artisan, 'Handwerk' Is No Cottage Industry

By Doris Gilbert

BONN — In most of the English-speaking world, the term "handicrafts" conjures up an image of ladies sitting at home knitting, embroidering, making lace — cottage industries where the artist follows a creative trade to make some extra money, usually in a non-industrial setting.

In West Germany, the meaning of handicrafts and the system under which they are produced is entirely different. Handicrafts are made by master craftsmen whose schooling includes apprenticeships and courses in business. *Handwerk* is not piecemeal work at home, and the items turned out are not just for fashion and decoration.

The German word *handwerk* means craft or trade, and literally work done by hand. Since the first potter's object or the first use of a

loom, the craftsman's hand has guided his tools. This is still true in Germany, for the term *handwerk* includes not only clothing, textiles, leather crafts and such, but the construction and metal crafts, woodworking, food crafts and more.

There are 125 trades listed at the national crafts federation, the ZHD. The federation, based in Bonn, represents the interests of all arts and crafts to the parliament, the federal government and agencies of the European Community.

Under the ZHD are 42 chambers of crafts representing various states in Germany and West Berlin. They operate much as the medieval guilds did. The state chambers list all craftsmen qualified to run their businesses, and the top people in each field are represented in beautifully printed brochures that detail the practitioners' backgrounds and

show examples of their work. The regional group decides who is acceptable and is allowed to set standards of quality.

The various governing organizations provide many services for the craftsmen, including promotion, information dissemination, consulting, lecture courses and business advice.

Crafts provide 11 percent of the gross national product. About 500,000 companies are listed in the guilds with roughly 3.9 million people employed and total sales of 387 billion Deutsche marks in 1983.

Preparation to become a craftsman includes years of study and apprenticeship, specifically: attendance at a trade school, three years of apprenticeship, the passing of the apprenticeship examination, four years of work as a journeyman, passing a master examination and opening a business of one's

own. The craftsman is 25 to 28 years old before starting work and about 30 when he or she opens a shop.

It is important to note that the law expects even the artistic craftsman to make a living from the work, and to make a good living out of the business, which is why business courses are required along with the art. The law does not restrict the size of a crafts company — there are one-man operations as well as those employing hundreds of people.

Today's *handwerk* industry is becoming overcrowded. Young Germans are filling all the technical school places and apprenticeships and there is a shortage of openings in schools and in shops training. The handicrafts part of the industry, once the domain of upper-middle-class German girls, is attracting young men as well. Many of the Greens political grouping are among those going in for handicrafts.

What happened to the handicrafts world in Germany was basically a direct result of World War II. Germany, divided into East and West, lost its core centers of handicrafts, which had mostly existed in the East. As people relocated to the West they took their trades and

crafts with them. There is no lace center, no embroidery center, wherever the émigrés found new homes became a home for their art. Under West German law these crafts blossomed as small businesses. About the only real cottage industry left in West Germany is basket weaving, which has its center in Upper Franconia.

Among the flourishing small businesses that have a fashion impact, the leather and suede producers are in the forefront. Many of the products are based on *tracht*, the traditional folk styles, but updated. They are beautifully constructed, with suede, leather and wool combined in stylish suits, coats and jackets. These garments are made in several small ateliers where it is possible to buy directly.

Custom jewelry is another craft industry in the fashion sphere. Lufgani Schaud GmbH is a family business, started 30 years ago, that produces costume jewelry accented with black pearls. Everything is handmade and all the design, manufacturing and marketing is done from the family's Stuttgart premises. Outlets are stores such as Marshall Field in Chicago and Harvey Nichols in London. This is one of the companies that uses outside workers — 30 people work in the factory and 30 in their homes.

Technology Is Rejuvenating Germany's Textile Industry

FRANKFURT — The three-year decline of the German textile industry, which is one of the largest in the world, came to a stop in 1983 and things are looking up, if only mildly, according not only to those in the industry but also to independent analysts.

Industry sources say the main factor in the improvement has been the ability of West Germany to adapt to major shifts in international trade and to the changing requirements of customers.

This adaptation has been costly in terms of jobs and businesses. In 1977, 650,000 people were employed in the West German textile industry. In 1970, the total was half a million, representing 6 percent of manufacturing jobs in the country. At the end of last year, however, only 240,000 were still employed in textiles, and factories were closing at an alarming rate. The number of companies in the textile business has fallen to about 1,400, from 2,396 in 1970.

Textiles account for about 4 percent of West Germany's total trade. Production has fallen about 13 percent since the start of the 1970s, but the productivity of the workers remaining on the job has made an immense difference. The output of the average worker has gone up 40 percent in 13 years, according to industry reports.

Machines have of course been the chief factor, in addition to the output of the giant chemical companies that since the 1970s have been turning out an increasing volume of sophisticated synthetics.

At the end of 1983, the German textile industry continued to rank second to Italy's in total exports: \$8.131 billion compared with \$8.402 billion for Italy. The European giants were followed by Japan (\$6.4 billion), Hong Kong (\$5.9 billion), South Korea (\$5.1 billion), France (\$5 billion) and the United States (\$4.8 billion).

Imports far outdistanced exports. In 1981, the latest year for which statistics were available, West Germany was the world's leading textile importer, at \$12.690 billion. The United States was second, with \$11.19 billion, followed by Britain (\$6.4 billion), France (\$5.9 billion) and Hong Kong (\$4.8 billion).

Sixty percent of the German textile output is produced for the apparel industry, the bulk of it synthetic fibers and threads. Thirty percent goes for home and household textiles and 10 percent for industrial uses. Synthetic fibers and threads dominate the output, especially in blends with cotton and wool.

— HERB ALTSCHUL



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TRAVEL

Corn on the Cob: Style Counts

by Marian Burros

NEW YORK — At an informal dinner party in Washington recently where the hostess served the first local corn of the year, I watched in fascination as two guests took the proffered stick of butter and rolled their ears of corn directly on it. This prompted a discussion on the proper way to butter corn.

The participants included people born in the Middle West, the Far West and the Northeast and, of course, there was no agreement. The whole-stick-of-butter school was subscribed to by the Middle Westerners. The Far Westerners melted butter in a shallow dish and rolled the corn in it. And those of us from the Northeast, more frugal, perhaps, than the others, used a butter knife to spread a pat of butter on the corn.

There was accord, however, on corn holders. No one thought much of them. Even though we had silver ones at home, fashioned as ears of corn, with prongs to stick into either end of the cob, I never saw any in use. Some of us feel corn holders are as good as when you have it firmly gripped in your fingers, even if that risks a burn from a steaming cob. And then there are miniature brushes, presumably for spreading melted butter on corn. Someone gave me a set; I've never tried them.

As for corn cutters, the device that splits the kernels open to make creamed corn, it wasn't until I was grown up that I was introduced to one. Some people use the cutters to run over the kernels before eating them off the cob. This gives the corn a different texture, but hardly seems worth the effort unless the corn is old and tough.

I have set opinions about corn that derive from my childhood, when the only corn on the cob I ever ate at home had come from the field within two hours of picking. Not because we lived on a farm, but because my mother believed so strongly that its sweetness was in direct relationship to its freshness that she drove to the edge of town several times a week at about 4:30 or 5 P.M. to a roadside stand where it had just been picked. By 6:30 it was out of the kettle, steaming in a tea towel, awaiting its butter

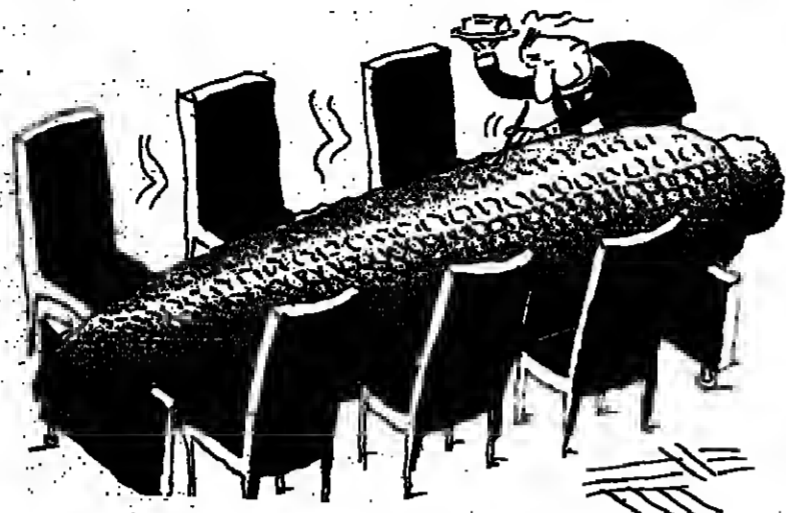


Illustration by Nicolas Andri

bath. My mother said corn older than that had already turned to starch.

In those days the most desirable variety was the white Country Gentleman. It seems to me it came later in the season. Mother peeled back a portion of the husk from every ear before she purchased it and punctured a kernel with a fingernail to test for toughness. No worms or old ears for her. Today you are lucky if they let you select the ears, much less pull away the husk.

My standards for corn haven't changed much. I've never purchased an ear in a supermarket or even an Oriental market. Country Gentleman seems to have disappeared from the commercial market. Better strains have replaced it, they say. But they don't remember Country Gentleman the way I do. Now I buy Silver Queen and it is almost as good as the corn of my childhood.

What has changed is the way I eat and cook the corn. I stopped using butter because of the fat and calories. Then I discovered that the sweetness of a fresh young ear did not require additional embellishments. While most of the corn I am able to buy now is more than two hours old, it has always been picked the same day. The husks and silks are not removed until just before cooking because they act as a protective shield against the air. I do not put salt or sugar in

the water and instead of boiling I steam for four minutes at the most.

If, after all this loving care, the corn is not sweet or tender, I fall back on the butter, but season it with a bit of cumin, allowing about 1 teaspoon of ground cumin for each 3 tablespoons of butter.

I am so partial to corn that I am prejudiced in favor of any dish that contains it. The revolution in American cooking finds corn in many dishes where it never appeared before: in soups and sauces for fish, in breads and salads. I was recently introduced to a Cajun corn dish called *maquechou* that calls for kernels from eight ears of corn sautéed in four tablespoons of hot butter. Two thinly sliced onions and finely chopped green pepper with freshly ground black pepper and a bit of cayenne are added and cooked until the onions are soft. Then a mixture of beaten egg yolk and about three-quarters of a cup of milk, depending on the age of the corn, are stirred in, the dish cooked just until the mixture thickens slightly.

To tell the truth, I like corn so much that, like my mother, I even relish the leftover ears as a late-night snack, despite the wrinkled kernels.

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Sailing From East to West: Going by 'Positioning Cruises'

by Paul Grimes

NEW YORK — Contrary to a common impression, there are still many passenger ships that cross the Atlantic. Only two passenger liners — Britain's Queen Elizabeth 2, whose American base is New York, and Poland's Stefan Batory out of Montreal — have frequent crossings in the spring, summer and fall, but many other vessels make at least one round trip a year.

These annual sailings are usually what the trade calls "positioning cruises." For example, the Norway of the Norwegian Caribbean Line, the largest passenger ship afloat, is normally based in Miami for one-week cruises. This summer, however, it has been cruising the waters of northern Europe. To position itself for the summer program, it picked up passengers in Philadelphia in mid-July and took them across the Atlantic, dropping some in Southampton, England, after eight nights and the others in Amsterdam after 10. On Sept. 24 it is scheduled to leave Southampton on an 11-night return positioning cruise that will take it via Bermuda to Miami for another fall and winter season out of Florida.

With assistance from Josephine Kling, a New York travel agent who specializes in cruises, a listing was compiled showing that 11 passenger ships besides the QE2 and the Batory have westbound trans-Atlantic voyages scheduled for this fall and early winter. Their advertised per-person rates (based on double occupancy) range from \$93 (nine nights from Southampton to Fort Lauderdale, Florida, in a cabin for four, without bath, aboard the Caribean of P&O Cruises) to \$18,216 (24 nights from Piraeus, Greece, to Fort Lauderdale, with several intermediate stops, in a "penthouse" suite aboard the Royal Viking Sea of the Royal Viking Line).

Because there are more cabins available than there are bookings by passengers this year, the actual cost of a cabin may turn out to be substantially below what is advertised. Sometimes you can save hundreds of dollars off the advertised rate; sometimes the bonus is in the form of free or reduced-rate air travel to join the cruise in Europe or to fly home from its destination on this side of the ocean.

Unless you are an experienced cruise traveler, however, and know how the rate system works, it is usually best not to try to negotiate directly with the line but to deal through a travel agent who does a lot of cruise business. As in many businesses, clout counts.

Following, in order of departure dates, are descriptions of the westbound sailings for the coming season (eastbound crossings begin in March).

Sept. 24 — At Southampton, the Norway will begin its 11-night crossing to Fort Lauderdale, with scheduled 10-hour daytime stops en route at Bermuda and Nassau, the Bahamas. At 70,202 gross tons, this 23-year-

old vessel, originally the trans-Atlantic liner France, tops the 15-year-old QE2 by 3,095 tons. (Gross tonnage is the total number of cubic feet of enclosed space in the ship divided by 100.) The Norway was rebuilt in 1979.

Oct. 13 — The new Norwegian-registered Sea Goddess 1 of Sea Goddess Cruises Ltd. will cap its inaugural season with a seven-night southern-route crossing from Las Palmas in the Canary Islands to Christiansted, St. Croix, in the Virgin Islands, its base for a series of Caribbean cruises. This 4,000-ton vessel has room for only 116 passengers in 58 outside suites, all advertised at the same price of \$2,800 a person, double occupancy. "We attempt to bring back a renaissance of first-class cruising in a yacht-like environment," said John L. Griffin, director of marketing and sales.

Nov. 1 — The 22,000-ton Norwegian-registered Royal Viking Sea of the Royal Viking Line will leave Piraeus, Greece, on its 24-night sailing to Fort Lauderdale, with scheduled stops at Catania, Sicily; Malaga, Spain; Gibraltar; Lisbon; Casablanca, Morocco; Santa Cruz de Tenerife in the Canary Islands; Dakar, Senegal, and Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. A representative of the line said passengers would have to buy the complete trip, but several travel agencies indicated they might be able to get bookings for only the 17-night Lisbon-Fort Lauderdale segment. The liner was commissioned in 1973 and rebuilt last year. Passenger capacity: 500.

Nov. 4 — The 25,000-ton Norwegian-registered Vistafjord, considered one of the most luxurious liners afloat, will leave Genoa, Italy, for a 13-night crossing to Fort Lauderdale, with stops at Malaga; Gibraltar; Tangier, Morocco; Funchal on Madeira, and Nassau. The Vistafjord, which carries up to 500 passengers, was commissioned in 1973 and is operated by the Cunard Line, which bought it last year from Norwegian American Cruises.

Nov. 10 — The 24-year-old British-registered Canberra, flagship of P&O Cruises, will begin a nine-night sailing from Southampton to Fort Lauderdale via Bermuda, the first segment of a cruise that will then traverse the Panama Canal and go up the Pacific Coast to San Francisco. The 45,000-ton Canberra is not noted for luxury, but it can carry 1,700 passengers and is noted for camaraderie and good value.

Nov. 25 — The 816-passenger, Greek-registered Royal Odyssey (formerly the Doric and before that the Hanscantic) of the Royal Cruise Line will leave Piraeus for a 19-night cruise to Miami via Naples, Villefranche, France; Malaga; Casablanca; Fun-

chal; Santa Cruz de Tenerife; Dakar; Sao Vicente in the Cape Verde Islands; Bridgetown, Barbados, and Charlotte Amalie. The 25,500-ton liner was commissioned in 1964 and rebuilt in 1982.

Also Nov. 25 — The 600-passenger Greek-registered Stella Solaris of Sun Line Cruises, a subsidiary of the Marriott Corp., will sail from Piraeus for Fort Lauderdale with a 19-night itinerary similar to the Royal Odyssey's. Calls will be made at Messina, Sicily; Civitavecchia, Italy, near Rome; Villefranche; Palma, Majorca; Casablanca; Santa Cruz de Tenerife; Dakar; Bridgetown; Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe, and Charlotte Amalie. The 18,000-ton liner was commissioned in 1973.

The West German-registered Europa of the Hapag-Lloyd Line will sail from Genoa on Nov. 25 on a meandering four-week cruise via the Canaries, the Caribbean, South America and Mexico to New Orleans and Miami. At 35,000 tons, the three-year-old Europa is among the larger cruise liners. Ask a travel agent for details of the crossing and be prepared for crew members who speak German only.

Nov. 29 — The Greek-registered 24-year-old Jason (5,500 tons, 308 passengers) of the Epirotiki Lines will leave Piraeus for a 23-night cruise to Bridgetown, Barbados, from where discounted air travel will be offered to Miami and New York. Intermediate stops: Malta; Tunis; Alicante and Malaga, Spain; Gibraltar; Safi, Morocco; Dakar; Belém, Brazil and Tobago.

Dec. 21 — This 16-night sailing from Genoa to Fort Lauderdale by the Greek-registered Danne of Costa Cruises is not a positioning cruise but rather the first segment of a voyage around the world. Intermediate stops: Barcelona, Spain; Tangier; Funchal; Pointe-à-Pitre; Charlotte Amalie and San Juan. The 16,000-ton Danne, formerly the Port of Sydney, was built in 1959 and refurbished in 1976.

Jan. 9 — The 550-passenger 27-year-old French-registered Merman of Baguet French Cruises will emerge from a \$10-million renovation for a 17-night sailing from Safi to San Juan, Puerto Rico, with stops at Santa Cruz de Tenerife; Sao Luis and Belém, Brazil; Iles du Salut, Guyana; Fort de France, Martinique and St. Barthélemy. Tonnage: 13,800.

Jan. 11 — On the first segment of a world cruise, the 27,670-ton, 750-passenger Sea Princess (formerly the Kungsholm) of P&O Cruises will sail from Southampton for an 11-night voyage to San Juan via Santa Cruz de Tenerife. The ship was built in 1966 and renovated in 1979.

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Harvest Festivals

Continued from page 11

Michigan, about a ton of Great Northern. As in decades past, the beans are prepared with beef in 35-gallon kettles hung on tripods — about 80 kettles' worth during the festival.

Folks line up for a bubbling bowl or to buy a quart or two to take home. Once they are served hardtack, a traditional military bread, but it became too hard to find, says Bubbs. Now you eat the soup with oyster crackers.

But soup is only part of the event. The barbecued pork, cooked out-of-doors like the soup, is almost as popular. For entertainment, there are carnival rides, no arts and crafts fair, music (mostly "hillbilly," says Bubbs) and politics. The state's political leaders can be expected to turn up to meet their constituents, especially in an election year. Sept. 11-15.

CRANBERRY FESTIVAL. Carver, Massachusetts: The cranberry harvest has been mechanized, and the result, surprisingly, is a more colorful show. Once pickers combed the berries by hand from the vines. Now the bogs are flooded, a machine churns the water to loosen the fruit, and the berries float to the surface where they can be scooped up, easily.

While afloat, they form "a magnificent sea of crimson," says Herbert Colcord of Ocean Spray, a famous brand name for cranberry products.

During the fall harvest, it's "virtually impossible," says Colcord, to explore the back roads around Carver in southeastern Massachusetts — the "Heart of Cranberry Country" — and not find these amazing bogs of floating berries. With 12,000 acres devoted to cranberries, Massachusetts produces about half the country's annual crop.

Mid-October is the height of the harvest, he advises, but if you go in late September you also can take in the Massachusetts Cranberry Festival. The highlights are the booths selling cranberry baked goods, jams and jellies; the cranberry-cooking demonstrations and a ride on the Edwille Railroad.

Once the narrow-gauge train, pulled by steam engine, hauled cranberries from the bogs. Now the cargo is tourists, numbering 10,000 to 12,000 during the festival, who are carried on a 5.5-mile (9-kilometer) tour across 200 acres of working bogs, reservoirs and uplands.

About a 10-minute drive away in Plymouth is Ocean Spray's Cranberry World, where exhibits include working bogs and a scale-model farm tracing the history and lore of the cranberry from colonial times to the present.

One note on terminology: Don't call the people who raise cranberries "farmers," even though they live on what are called farms. They are, says festival official Jean Gibbs, who is one herself, "cranberry growers" or "bog operators." Sept. 22-23 and 28-29.

OCTOBERFEST. Milwaukee: It's called Oktoberfest, but they hold it in September (when the weather is warmer). Nevertheless, crowds of up to 30,000 on each of three consecutive weekends know which month the beer is being poured. It's one of the biggest German festivals in the country.

Milwaukee's United German Societies, five Bavarian clubs, put on the show, and

what you get is a pretty good copy of a right time to add the sugar, oil of cinnamon and oil of cloves.

A tour through Apple Country, with a stop at one of the festivals, offers: cider squeezed fresh before your eyes; old-fashioned apple-bobbing; guided tours of an apple-processing plant; pick-yourself apple groves; apple-wine tasting; plenty of country music and all the apple treats (pies, cookies, fritters, tarts, ice cream) you could want.

Among the largest of the Appalachian festivals: • The Apple Harvest Arts and Crafts Festival in Winchester, site of the Virginia State Apple-Butter-Making Contest, Sept. 15-16. • The Mountain State Apple Harvest Festival in Martinsburg, West Virginia, featuring tours of an apple processing plant and the groves at the West Virginia University experimental farm, Oct. 19-21. • The National Apple Harvest Festival at South Mountain Fairgrounds near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where you get your choice of a bus tour through the orchards or a helicopter ride, Oct. 6-7 and 13-14.

ARTICHOKE FESTIVAL. Castroville, California: The story in this tiny community (population 4,000) south of San Francisco is that California's first artichoke queen, back in 1947, was Marilyn Monroe, and that seems absolutely appropriate. Monroe was a California dream and, in its own way, so is the artichoke.

Situated just a few miles inland from the stunning Monterey coast, Castroville calls itself "the artichoke center of the world." An old sign, arching across Merritt Street at the entrance to town, says exactly that. The extent of the surrounding fields — 9,000 of California's 11,000 artichoke-growing acres — substantiates the claim. The country's only artichoke-processing plant, Cara Mia, is here.

The festival takes place in September, a sort of mini-harvest fling (the artichoke yields year-round) before the real work of getting in the peak-season crop begins several weeks later. A big parade, an arts and crafts fair, a 10-kilometer run and a horse-shoe tournament are all part of the country fun.

But what really draws the weekend crowd of 20,000 are the artichokes, cooked fresh in front of you by the people who grow them. "And some of them," says Julie Bernardi of the chamber of commerce, "are really good cooks."

If you've never tried this delicacy, here's a chance to sample them in a wonderful variety: french-fried (1,000 pounds in two days), marinated, with dipping sauce, as soup or a cupcake or stuffed with a cold shrimp salad. Monroe knew a good thing when she saw it. Sept. 8-9.

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Herald Tribune

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Trans	121.57	120.80	121.00	+0.20	
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NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Comp	121.57	120.80	121.00	+0.20	
Indus	121.57	120.80	121.00	+0.20	
Trans	121.57	120.80	121.00	+0.20	

NYSE Closing					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Comp	121.57	120.80	121.00	+0.20	
Indus	121.57	120.80	121.00	+0.20	
Trans	121.57	120.80	121.00	+0.20	

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Indus	121.57	120.80	121.00	+0.20	
Trans	121.57	120.80	121.00	+0.20	

AMEX Stock Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
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Trans	121.57	120.80	121.00	+0.20	

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NYSE Prices Advance Broadly

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange advanced broadly Tuesday in Wall Street's busiest session in two weeks, lifting the Dow Jones industrial average to its best gain since mid-August.

An upturn in bond prices helped bolster the market. Key stock indexes closed below their highs of the session, however.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 9.83 to 1,218.86, its best one-day gain since it surged 22.75 points on Aug. 21. The blue-chip measure had lost 15.35 points over the previous two days.

Oil and auto stocks paced the gainers, along with defense, telephone, mining and financial issues.

Stocks involved in takeovers and takeover speculation were in the spotlight for the second consecutive session along with interest-sensitive issues.

Chrysler lifted investor spirits when it lifted its quarterly dividend.

Gainers led losers 5 to 2 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Volume rose to 91.9 million shares from 69.3 million on Wednesday.

Prices of long-term Treasury bonds rose more than a point, or \$10 for each \$1,000 in face value. And as bond prices rose, their yields declined, making returns on stocks more competitive.

Rates on Treasury bills also edged lower.

"The rally was a simple case of interest rates looking better," said Joseph Broder of Stuart, Coleman & Co. "Bonds responded and the stock market followed suit."

M-1 Falls \$700 Million

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply fell \$700 million in late August, the Federal Reserve Board reported Tuesday.

M-1, a measure of money supply growth which includes currency in circulation, travelers checks and checking deposits at financial institutions, fell to a seasonally adjusted \$547.1 billion in the week ended Aug. 27 from \$547.8 billion the previous week.

Trading was lackluster during the market's declines earlier this week, which some brokers attributed to investors sitting out the market pending clearer indications as to the direction of interest rates.

In recent sessions and again on Thursday, however, the Federal Reserve has pumped up bank reserves by arranging the purchase of government securities in the open market, apparently precluding immediate increases in short-term rates.

But analysts are split on whether the move reflects a desire on the Fed's part to accommodate lower interest rates or if it is just a technical adjustment to offset factors that otherwise would make credit scarcer at this time of year.

General Motors gained 3/4 to 73 3/4 despite being selected as United Auto Workers' strike target. GM also said it planned to spend \$5 billion for machine tools over the next five years.

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A SPECIAL REPORT ON GERMAN FASHION

Irreverent and Amusing Designs Add A New, Exciting Dimension to Fashion



From the KAB designers, clockwise from top: Brigitte Haerke, Pia Pettrini and Sabine Schmitsdorf.

BERLIN — From a shocking-pink bustled evening gown — in a fabric that only man could have made and probably few women would touch, let alone wear — to heavy-duty leather numbers accented with symbolic "ripped" and "torn" detailing, the young, avant-garde designers of Berlin are playing an irreverent game with fashion.

Sometimes they win, sometimes they lose, but no one is bored by the exercise.

This city with its free spirits as well as the group of 11 designers known as the Berlin Club, or the KAB, is attracting so much attention in the fashion press, sometimes with pure shock effect.

Some of the best designers in Berlin are Brigitte Haerke, Sylvia Coss, Ute Reimann, Hans Jung,

Marion Ecker and Stephan Wolk, Jutta Meiering, Pia Pettrini, Knut Schaller, Barbara Dietrich, Mercedes Engelhardt and Sabine Schmitsdorf.

Many critics accuse them of mimicking London street scenes, and the 1950s inspiration is rampant. Nonetheless, what is going on in this government-subsidized design community is at best innovatively experimental and at worst only vulgar — and still the humor prevails, ultimately exorcising much of the excess. And Berlin has long been a haven for the latest trends in music and controversial art, both of which the KAB members believe have been inspirations for their work.

No matter what clothes may express philosophically, artistically or politically, ultimately they must function as body adornment, and most people do not wish to be a spectacle when they dress themselves. Most of the Berlin designers are realistic enough to accept the fact that finally, however distasteful the idea may be, fashion is a business. Thus most have mixed the wearable with the aberrations — though no one could be accused of turning out classic clothes.

Still, as with West Germany's high-fashion designers, most observers are reserving judgment on the importance and the future of the Berlin avant-garde movement, as well as its potential staying power. At the same time, they hope for its success in the search for the elusive German fashion identity.

— LEITHA JETT

Government Subsidies Encourage New Productivity and Creativity

BERLIN — A century ago, Berlin was one of the fashion capitals of the world. Elegant ladies from London to St. Petersburg paraded their finery on Unter den Linden and the other great boulevards.

The first trade journal in apparel appeared in Berlin in 1886. By 1925, as the world experienced its brief prosperity before the collapse in the '30s, about 1,500 companies were turning out coats, suits, dresses and blouses. As hems climbed to the knee, sales rose to a billion Reich marks. Of the 400 shops specializing in women's outerwear, 80 percent had Jewish ownership.

Then came the Nazis and the collapse of Berlin's fashion industry. Berlin was leveled by air raids and the city was divided into East and West — a place to an anxious world of nervous tension, not a place for fashion.

By 1948, when the highway routes into the city were blockaded by Soviet troops, the remnants of the Berlin fashion industry had given up trying and joined with clothing from other cities in establishing a new German fashion center, this time in Düsseldorf. The Königsallee was to replace the Kurfürstendamm as the important shopping avenue of Germany.

The number of Berlin workshops producing women's outerwear continued to decline. By 1970 it was 140, by 1975 it was 85 and now it is 60. Moreover, unemployment is high in Berlin, nearly 10 percent of the work force.

Berliners, however, do not give up easily. The city is attempting a fashion comeback. The man who is charged with the rejuvenation, Kurt Geisler, says it can be done: "It is a matter of image. We have an image gap to correct."

Geisler, who has been active in promotion of apparel, largely menswear, for two decades, was brought to Berlin a year and a half ago to direct the Berlin Fashion Institute and to organize a series of exhibits.

Berlin may have surrendered its place as the fashion capital of Germany to Düsseldorf, but even with the sharply reduced number of workshops it outproduces the rest of the country in terms of textiles. More than 1 billion Deutsche marks' worth of textiles will be turned out by Berlin workshops this year in the form of clothing and products for the home and industry. Carpets, jewelry, hats, stockings, zippers and buttons are among other items made in Berlin.

Behind the city's success in textile production are three related factors. Foremost is the special tax advantages the government of West Germany has provided to encourage industry in Berlin. Then there is the challenge of competition from Hong Kong and Southeast Asia. Finally, paradoxically, there has been the decline in the number of workshops and employees.

"We had to convert textiles into a capital-intensive industry," said Hans Georg Otto, of the Berlin Economic Opportunity Organization, which promotes industry. "The creativity was here. We just had to develop it."

There was plenty of creativity in Berlin in the 1960s, manifested by the protest movement concentrated at the universities. Berlin then was a city with only a small population in their middle years. There were old folks to be sure, people who did not want to forsake their homes for the greater economic opportunity in West Germany, but there were also many young people, encouraged to go to Berlin by a government decree that excused the youth of Berlin from the military draft.

The creativity of today has been manifested by the new synthetic products produced in Berlin laboratories, and by the avant-garde design that has largely been the product of these same young people who were demonstrating in the 1960s.

"It's a bit of an exaggeration to hold that the squatters of the '60s have become the designers of the '80s," said Geisler, "but it is nevertheless to an important degree true."

Capital has been encouraged in Berlin through tax incentives. Their structure is complicated but it works to the benefit of the most productive, the companies that add the most value to products in the manufacturing process.

— HERB ALTSCHULL

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Bogner's sexy 'Body Flash' ski suit that looks like an exercise leotard and the futuristic 'Pilot' look.



Innovative Fabrics, Light Fillings and New Finishings Enhance Fashion and Function of This Year's Skiwear

BONN — Ski enthusiasts in the market for the newest fashions for the slopes will find inventive styling with a wide choice of silhouettes this season. Designs that appeal to downhill and cross-country skiers, and styles that are functional as well as fashionable, are trademarks of the West German manufacturers.

Technology continues to be an important influence. New cutting techniques allow for comfort as well as dramatic shaping. New stitching details, from welting to quilting, add strength and decoration and new finishes improve fabric performance, allowing the use of natural materials such as pure cotton.

Natural fillings such as down and the newly introduced sheared wool make for warmth without weight, and breathability over long periods of activity.

Amusing design tricks feature buttons and zippers that change a garment's style. One-piece ski suits and overalls dominate at most houses, with asymmetrical closings, wide shoulders, epaulettes, tab-trims, large pockets and belts being the predominant details. The colors fall into two main categories: pastels, with mint, pale yellow, mauve and pink featured, and the more classic dark shades such as midnight blue, gray, olive, black, eggplant and deep brown. White and

signal red are two other favorites. Other fashion touches include the combination of matte and shiny materials, strong use of cotton and other natural fabrics, with flannel linings, and some ultra-extravagant looks that favor fur and beading.

Dominating the German scene among companies turning out ski garments are Bogner, with daring designs for high prices; Peter Steinebrunn, combining high fashion and high technology; Head (Germany) Sportswear, with innovative design incorporated into five collections, including accessories; Air Balance, a concentrated range featuring down and sheared wool; and Elko, with high styling at great prices.

Cross-country skiing, increasingly popular, is getting a new fashion dimension, branching out from the tight-fitting knickerbockers-and-jacket look to overalls and more fully cut one-piece suits. In this field Head (Germany) Sportswear and Adidas are in the forefront.

Under it all, Medico provides a line of ski underwear and the newer ski-sweats, while Carrera tops it all with special ski goggles.

West Germany has one of the world's most comprehensive sport department stores, where all these ski fashions can be found. Sport-Scheck, at Sendlinger Strasse 85 in Munich, is a year-round source of

ski clothes and accessories. From the Ski-ack (ski corner) on the ground floor, which specializes in top-fashion, top-price selections, to the upper floors where a wide range of functional and fashionable ski fashions are displayed, Sport-Scheck offers styles for everyone from novice to racer and from individuals to teams.

The store, which is known for testing styles, materials and equipment.

— DORIS GILBERT

LOOK FOR THE BEST

BERLIN • BIELEFELD

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L'ESTELLE L'ESTELLE

...Düsseldorf Sept. 9/12

where the world's "professionals" meet at the three super events of the fashion world.

(fashion designers, makers, buyers and press)

- German Designer Showings Düsseldorf Convention Center Sept. 8 - 9, 1984
- IGEDO International Fashion Trade Fair (RTW and Accessories Spring/Summer '85) Düsseldorf Fairgrounds Sept. 9 - 12, 1984
- IGEDO-DESSOUS (Lingerie/Homewear/Beachwear for Spring/Summer '85) Düsseldorf Fairgrounds Sept. 9 - 12, 1984

Office.

Dancing Away With Tea And Sympathy

by Catherine Caulfield

LONDON — Grouching living, today epitomized by food processors and electric garage-door openers, is out what it used to be. When did you last read a newspaper that had been properly pressed? Luckily, there are in London a few vestiges of a more leisurely way of life. One is afternoon tea, which in its refined form (Lapsang Souchong and cucumber sandwiches) still thrives in the better hotels. Much less common, though, and more fun, is its cousin, the *the dancet*.

London's most elegant tea dance takes place twice a week, from 3:30 to 6:30 P.M., in the Palm Court (yes, the Palm Court) of the Waldorf Hotel. The setting is all that it should be: a large, light and airy room surrounded by mirrored doors, floored in white marble and encircled above by a balcony. Small round tables and velvet chairs and settees are cozily arranged around the room, Persian rugs scattered beneath them. At these tables sit some very respectable-looking people. A four-piece group (piano, drums, violin and bass) churns out rumbas, sambas and waltzes with a distinct Stéphane Grappelli flavor. Most are old familiar tunes, but there's a sprinkling of such newer pop songs as the theme from the movie "Fame," all of which are tortured into a safe tango or quickstep rhythm.

The dancers know what they are about. There is nothing so crude as simply leaping onto the dance floor when the music begins. The form at the Waldorf is for the man and the woman to stand at attention in the dance position (arms raised at the elbows, backs straight, eyes fixed on your partner's eyes) for 30 seconds or so, then take a deliberate dip into the dance and off they go. This is no place for amiable shuffling. Each dance has its proper steps, and the men remain firmly in control of their partners throughout.

Who are these people? There is no way of finding out, for though it is permitted to ask a stranger to dance, intimate conversation is not on. On one recent afternoon, several looked like businessmen with their wives (or very proper fingers). One 40-ish man was cutting a rug with his dear old mother. Two young girls from a family party trod a determined tango. Most fascinating was a mutually admiring couple, be in his 60s, she somewhat younger, with peroxide hair and a canyoned yellow angora sweater. They provided the only mild hint of naughtiness in the room.

At the Café de Paris, appropriately situated near the statue of Eros in Piccadilly Square, things are somewhat steamier. Here the style is less classical grandeur, but a second-best-day-of glamour. The room is a metaphor for many of its customers: It began in the 1920s and now, faded with age, it depends on makeup, low lights and a sympathetic eye. The décor is a courageous combination of rococo (the gilded bandstand), Victorian/rothel (red flock wallpaper), Arabian nights and roaring 20s (mirrored balls hanging from the ceiling).

As a rule, women are more gaudily dressed here than at the Waldorf, with a lot of



Illustration by Joan Schenck

hairspray and false eyelashes. The men, however — apart from the band members resplendent in black shirts and trousers with red, hip-length vests, and one dancer whose shirt was unbuttoned, 1960s style, to reveal a hairy chest and a gold medalion — are conservatively dressed. One, in fact, is such a dead ringer for Harry Truman, physically and sartorially, that it is unnering to see him dancing to a Beatles number, his wire-rimmed glasses bouncing up and down on his nose.

Among the stars that afternoon was a gray-haired couple in their 70s. Her white sleeveless dress was set off by a diamond necklace; he wore a matching white shirt, trousers held up, Fred Astaire style, by a tie, and with a key chain that dangled down to his knees; together, frail but lively, they cut every rug. The Café de Paris had to offer. There were also a fair number of odd and one assumes, illicit couples. It is they that give the Café de Paris its not-very-serious reputation as a "fast" place. Times change, however, and fox-trotting with one's secretary at 3:30 P.M. now seems more like chivalry than bad behavior.

Single women are quite safe there, though judging by the eager laughter of one or two of the more lacquered ladies I saw, the same may not be true of single men. According to the manager, many of the couples are regulars who meet every week, or every day, on the dance floor and then go their separate

ways. The female regulars may be identified by the silver or gold dancing shoes in which they flash about the floor, and the plastic bags in which they stow their sensible street shoes.

A rudimentary afternoon tea, apparently prepared by a former British Rail chef, is available from a stand on the balcony. But then, nobody comes here for the tea. They come to dance, and out there on the dance floor some mighty fancy stepping goes on. The band alternates with a "disco," which the band provides a mixture of 1940s favorites, waltzes and the occasional watered-down pop song. Everything is well received. Not even a horrible medley of bastardized rock 'n' roll drove the dancers back to their tables. People in their 60s and 70s stayed on the floor and rocked up a storm. (I detected one rug and one mashed potato among the free-form prancing.)

The Waldorf has a delicious tea and is full of middle-aged people acting old. Go there if you don't want to make a fool of yourself. The Café de Paris has a free handbag depositary and is full of old people acting young. Go there if you want to have fun.

Waldorf Hotel, Aldwych, London WC2; tel: 836-2400. Tea dance Friday and Sunday, 3:30 to 6:30 P.M.; £2.25 (about \$10.50) a person. Book in advance.

Café de Paris, 3 Coventry Street, London W1; tel: 437-2026. Tea dance every day, 3 to 5:45 P.M. £12 admission.

A Comeback for New Opera

by John Rockwell

NEW YORK — Every three months, the Central Opera Service, a subsidiary of the Metropolitan Opera, puts out its Bulletin, a major portion of which is a listing of operatic premieres, domestic and international, recent and forthcoming. The summer 1984 issue, which is not atypical, contains a dizzying number of such overviews. And they are hardly all grimly serious, gratingly dissonant, modernist statements about the human condition, either, or worthy folk operas of the sort our more provincial regional companies have traditionally purveyed.

Instead, the typical new opera today is likely to be a gently disorienting but still alluring, dreamlike vision, gorgeously colorful in its design. Or it may be a brightly colored, cheerfully tuneful confection not far removed from the Broadway stage. It sounds so close to Broadway because, often as not, it actually started its life on Broadway.

To get some notion of the variety that an organ of America's leading opera company now incorporates within the very idea of "opera," consider just a few highlights from the Bulletin's latest listing.

For instance, there is "We Come to the River," by the mainstream German composer Hans Werner Henze, presented this summer by the Santa Fe Opera. This is a score still overtly linked to the modernist tradition, all earnest and serious, yet also musically accessible and lavish in its aural coloration. Then there is Leonard Bernstein's combination of his early, Broadway-flavored "Trouble in Tahiti" with his more recent, but nearly as tuneful, "A Quiet Place." The combined two operas just finished a run at the Kennedy Center in Washington after being given at La Scala in Milan.

Bernstein's "Candide," whose actual origins were on Broadway, returned for a week this season at the New York City Opera, and that company will also be presenting Stephen Sondheim's "Sweeney Todd," another musical, as a full-blown opera later this season in a production staged earlier this year by the Houston Grand Opera.

There are also operas from the experimental vanguard, but from the kind of "downtown" vanguard in New York terminology, that has eschewed the riffs and complexity of the "uptown" modernists. City Opera, for instance, is joining with the Houston Grand Opera to present the first American performances this fall of Philip Glass's "Akhnaten." This work, which had its world premiere in Stuttgart last March, is the second opera (after "Satyagraha") for coventual operatic forces by this archetypal "downtown" composer. And the hot center of such transatlantic mixed-media collaboration, the Brooklyn Academy of Music's Next Wave, will open its fall festival with "The Ganes," a quasi-operatic work by the composer and choreographer Meredith Monk. In December, the Next Wave will revive "Einstein on the Beach," the landmark collaboration from 1976 between Glass and the director-designer Robert Wilson.

AND this is the merest, most visible tip of a very large iceberg. A further perusal of the Central Opera Service Bulletin reveals jazz operas, gospel operas, electronic-music operas, a Swedish cabaret-revue opera, a Romantic children's opera and, not least, Olivier Messiaen's six-hour mystical summation of his life's work, "Saint Francois d'Assise."

All of a sudden, opera seems to be thriving — after decades in which it and classical music itself labored under the stigma of inaccessibility. But now, the operatic form is being opened up, composers are rushing in to fill that form with new life and audiences seem actually excited once again to hear new operatic work.

How has this renewal come about? The answers seem to be both creative and institutional: composers and other creative forces working to make the new opera and, then administrators and funding sources responding enthusiastically to that new creativity with programs and policies designed to encourage it.

Creatively, three central, interrelated phenomena have spurred opera's revival: a new accessibility on the part of serious composers, a new seriousness on the part of Broadway composers and a widespread tendency toward mixed-media on the "downtown" avant-garde scene, spearheaded by directors and designers who have grown restive working on operas of the past and eager to help create the operas of the future.

Institutionally, we see a whole range of programs by such lobbying and support groups as the National Institute for Music



"Einstein on the Beach" (top): Sheryl Sutton, Lucinda Childs. City Opera's "Candide": Claudette Peterson, Cris Groenendaal.

Theater, the National Endowment for the Arts, Opera America and the Central Opera Service itself, all meant both to encourage the fusion of "opera" with "Broadway" and to draw from the creative energies of "downtown" experimentation. And those programs have borne fruit in the willingness of administrators like Beverly Sills, general director of the City Opera, to stage the scores of composers like Glass, Bernstein and Sondheim.

All this activity represents a sharp upturn from the gloom of previous decades. As with classical music in general, only more so, operatic composition has been seemingly stagnant for 60 years. That figure — 58, exactly — is chosen because the last opera to enter the broad-and-hunter-repertoire seemed for a long time to be Giacomo Puccini's "Turandot," which had its world premiere at La Scala in 1926. "Turandot" was never completed by its composer, but thereafter, opera composition itself seemed finished.

But one must immediately qualify such assertions of subsequent sterility, because a number of worthy operas composed since are now making their belated entry into the repertoire, and more will undoubtedly follow. There are operas by Leo Janacek, Alban Berg, Igor Stravinsky, Dmitri Shostakovich, Carl Orff, Benjamin Britten, Virgil Thomson and others that are performed regularly today and that will almost surely count as mainstream staples tomorrow. Indeed, so strong are these scores that music historians a century from now may wonder why anyone ever thought there was a crisis of opera composition in the first place.

Still, for a long time, a disproportionate number of new operas were composed in daunting dissonant idioms, and opera audiences, artists and administrators resisted them stoutly. The need for novelty was slaked, however unsatisfactorily, by ever more obscure exhumations from the past (e.g., the bel canto revival) or by ever more willful, if superficially spectacular, directorial "reinterpretations" (e.g., "Rigoletto" set in Little Italy).

Now, however, serious composers have begun to swing away from dissonant complexity and back toward a simpler accessibility. But while extreme dissonance still carries a certain cachet in abstract-music circles, in opera the very presence of a lay audience that wants to be entertained both condones and encourages accessibility. At the same time, the presence of distracting elements —

story, singers, staging — allows the composer to play freely with new idioms that the audiences, and even the composers themselves, may not yet be totally familiar with. That is why revolutions in overall compositional style have often appeared first in dramatic works (Wagnerian chromaticism, Schoenberg's "passionality").

But it's not just the so-called serious composers who are getting into the operatic act. For 30 years, critics and composers have looked to Broadway as the source of a genuinely new, fresh kind of American opera. From George Gershwin (whose "Porgy and Bess" will be at the Met this season) to Thomson, from Bernstein (who specifically posited Mozart and the vaudevillean German *Singspiel* as a precedent for his own serious musicals) to Kurt Weill in "Street Scene" (long in the City Opera repertoire), composers have struggled to transcend Broadway's more tawdry commerciality.

The latest of such composers is Sondheim. The acceptance of "Sweeney Todd" at the operatic repertoire is just the beginning. Surely, works like "Pacific Overtures" (due soon for a Broadway revival) and "Sunday in the Park With George" are just as serious. They just happen to be popular enough to interest commercial producers.

SONDHEIM's new seriousness of creation and reception has encouraged us to reconsider Broadway's past. Such composers as Gershwin, Irving Berlin, Cole Porter and Richard Rodgers are beginning to be prized as true American originals, men whose work branched off from the operetta and even the opera tradition and can now be accepted with respect and admiration.

We think of composers as the principal creative forces in opera, but that has not always been the case. Set designers (the Baroque), singers (at all times except perhaps just now) and conductors (the first few decades of this century) have at times assumed a superior position in the creative hierarchy. Recently, it has been the stage director and designer (often the same person) who has seized attention, partly because of the primacy of the visual in our culture, seen most immediately in the centrality of film and television (especially in the fascinating mixed-media world of the rock video).

Especially in Europe, where opera houses are found in every middle-sized, directors must constantly dream up new ways to reinterpret the standard repertoire. The result has been an eruption of far-fetched restagings, some revelatory, but too many just absurd. Slowly, however, it began to dawn on the cleverest of these directors and designer-directors that they could make a better theater, and excite more people more profoundly, if they actually turned their attentions to the creation of genuinely novel works.

Here they have been able to join hands with innovative directors from the creative vanguard. Men like Wilson had already been able to collaborate with composers like Glass because the whole world of the avant-garde, working in smaller-scaled, more economically viable circumstances and with a public conditioned to welcome the new, was able to challenge accepted older traditions in a way that opera houses were not.

Now, the avant-garde is striding boldly onto the stages of the opera houses. This is because a new generation of opera administrators has grown up admiring their work and eager to encourage it. Glass is the best example of this trend, since he has so wholeheartedly embraced the full machinery of the modern opera house — and been accepted in return, with major commissions stretching late into the decade. His adoption of conventional operatic forces has been criticized by some purist avant-gardists, but why shouldn't he? There they sit, these huge, well-run, well-financed institutions, starving for new work and ready to lavish their enormous resources on any composer who will write works they can reasonably expect at least some portion of their public to enjoy.

Pumpkins, Pecans and Hoopla

by James T. Yenckel

WASHINGTON — When work is done, Americans like a party. So it's natural, at summer's end when the harvest is in, to toast the new crop with a good-time harvest festival.

Such festivals abound in the fall, all over the country. From now until winter winds drive everybody indoors, big cities and tiny jets nationwide will be celebrating the season's new crops.

The focus is on food, of course. Fresh from the field and home-preserved, all these festivals also offer up a hearty serving of old-fashioned fun. It's American farm-life of a century past, still alive and flourishing, at least for a few days each year.

Some festivals are major events, held in festival parks built especially for the occasion and drawing tens of thousands of visitors. Others are a hit more homespun, a local affair on Main Street organized and run by volunteers. In either case, travelers who seek them out seldom go unrewarded, and children seem to thrive on the carnival atmosphere.

In Virginia, the folks pay honor to the harvest of apples and peanuts. It's cranberries in Massachusetts; pumpkins in Ohio; zucchini and huckleberries in Washington state; pecans in Georgia. Even the haughty artichoke in California.

Many of the celebrations are ethnic, reflecting the country's immigrant heritage. The Oktoberfests of Old Germany can be found in the Great Lakes states — Milwaukee throws a great party — and even Down South in New Braunfels, Texas, where the specialty is wurst or sausage in wide variety. Count on plenty of beer, domestic and imported, at any of them.

Entertainment ranges from educational (how to prepare artichokes), to delightful (parades, sing-alongs, costumed folk-dancing) to home-town hokum. A tradition at the Wursthfest in New Braunfels is the "Sausage Dog" contest: Prizes go to the dachshund that looks most like a sausage.

Since it is harvest time, you get to eat these foods, and more: You often can see them full-grown in the fields or orchards, watch them being picked in traditional or modern-day ways (frequently picking your own) and sometimes tour a nearby processing plant.

The festivals generally are listed months in advance in city, county and state calendars of events, which can be obtained from local chambers of commerce or the state's tourism office.

Taking in a harvest festival is a good way to get the flavor of a place. Here is a sample:

WURSTFEST, New Braunfels, Texas: Officials don't cut a ribbon to open the 10-day Wursthfest in November. They bite through a tasty chain of sausage links. After all, this is a celebration of sausage.

New Braunfels, a river town of low hills and shady trees south of Austin, was founded by German settlers in 1845, and that heritage remains strong. During the Wursthfest, says a chamber of commerce spokesman, the place "is just as close as you can get to Munich without being there."

In the summer, the city (population about 26,000) is a summer resort. The Guadalupe and Comal rivers attract crowds of water fans for tubing, canoeing, kayaking and rafting. The claim is that the Comal is "the world's shortest river," rising at Comal Springs and flowing into the Guadalupe, all within city limits.

Sausage-making is a local industry. Two firms do a large mail-order business, and many residents still produce their own sausages from deer and pork meat mixed with spices. The Wursthfest, now in its 24th year, draws 150,000 visitors.

Beer flows by the gallon in lovely Landa Park, the site of the 12-acre (5-hectare) festival grounds on the Comal River, and more than 40 food booths at the Marktplatz serve up a variety of ethnic treats: sausage on a stick, German potato pancakes, Bavarian waffles topped with hot strawberries and whipped cream.

Music and dancing, both modern and folk, make up a big part of each day's events. And there's plenty of homespun fun. One night everyone who carries an accordion gets to free for the massive accordion play-off. A recent addition is the Hummel look-alike contest: Rosy-cheeked youngsters dress up to resemble the famous German-made figurines.

For a respite from the food and the fun, families turn to another German tradition, the Walkfest, a quiet stroll together beside the river. This fall, Nov. 2-11.

THE PUMPKIN SHOW, Circleville, Ohio: One look at the skyline of this central Ohio farming and manufacturing community tells you what's important. Rising overhead is Circleville's bulbous water tower, painted pumpkin-orange and topped with a knob that looks exactly like a pumpkin stem. It's a jack-o'-lantern on stilts.

Pumpkins once were a big crop on surrounding farms, grown in among the fields of corn. But modern-day corn-picking machines made pumpkin-raising in the corn-

fields impractical, so the fall harvest has been reduced.

Still, enough growers remain to keep the Pumpkin Show, which dates back to 1903, very much alive, drawing up to half-a-million visitors for the four-day festival in October. There's no shortage of pumpkin exhibits and pumpkin goodies in the booths that line the downtown streets.

For starters: pumpkinburgers, pumpkin fritters, pumpkin waffles and pancakes, pumpkin donuts — "They're delicious," says Ann Ankrum of the Chamber of Commerce, "and spicy" — pumpkin fudge and pumpkin ice cream.

The obvious, pumpkin pie, is missing from the list because it deserves special mention. Lindsey's Bake Shop turns out what, at 350 pounds (160 kilos) and five feet (1.5 meters) in diameter, is reputed to be the biggest pumpkin pie in the world, made with authentic ingredients. Mostly, it's for display, but sightseers have been known to dip a finger to find out if it's real.

For a city of less than 12,000, Circleville's residents put on a good show. Downtown streets are blocked to traffic and the pavement fills with entertainment: carnival rides, magicians, concert bands, hog-calling matches, egg-tossing duels, pumpkin-pie bake-offs and pie-eating and jack-o'-lantern-carving contests. And during the four days, the town stages seven parades, which brings up an unusual local custom.

Before each parade, the folks stand in the center of the street, directly in the marchers' path. Only when the leading unit approaches do they scramble for the curb. "Kind of weird," says Ankrum, but it's all part of the show. Oct. 17-20.

BEAN SOUP FESTIVAL, McClure, Pennsylvania: McClure will hold its 93d Bean Soup Festival this month, and for at least 50 of them Sam Bubb was event chairman. Now 84 and still fairly active in the event, he's seen some changes, but not as many as you would expect. The old ways are still pretty good.

The biggest problem these days is where to park all the cars. McClure, a farming community in south central Pennsylvania, has a population of about 1,000, but the five-day bean fest draws a crowd of 20,000 to 25,000 to Cold Spring Grove, a park on the edge of town.

It all began just after the Civil War as a campfire reunion of Union veterans from Pennsylvania. They decided to serve up the menu, beans with beef, that had been their battlefield rations. Actually McClure doesn't grow the beans; it buys them from



"Sweeney Todd" in Houston: Joyce Castle and Timothy Nolen.

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Current			
Commodities			
Crude Oil	10.50		
Gasoline	1.20		
Heating Oil	1.10		
Coal	15.00		
Wheat	2.50		
Corn	1.80		
Soybeans	3.20		
Cotton	1.50		
Gold	1200.00		
Silver	18.00		
Platinum	1000.00		
Palladium	1500.00		
Iron Ore	100.00		
Copper	3.50		
Aluminum	1.20		
Zinc	1.50		
Nickel	2.00		
Lead	1.80		
Sn	2.50		
Pb	1.50		
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Bk	23.20		
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Es	23.60		
Fm	23.80		
Md	24.00</		

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1984

TECHNOLOGY

Fuel Cells Fail to Measure Up to Earlier Expectations

By STUART DIAMOND

NEW YORK — At Racquetball World in Fountain Valley, California, the lights are powered by the same type of energy source that has run computers and other equipment on the space shuttle Discovery as it orbited the earth this week. The system can also be found at a Howard Johnson's restaurant near Baltimore, at Rawlins' Laundry in Portland, Oregon, and at the Vista Grande Villa Retirement Community in Jackson, Michigan.

The device is a fuel cell, which produces electricity chemically, somewhat as a car battery does, without burning anything. Touted during the mid-1970s as a solution to the energy crisis, it has so far failed to meet expectations.

The utility industry's major demonstration was a 4,500-kilowatt, \$75-million unit the size of a house that was being built on 15th Street at Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive in Manhattan. But it is three years behind schedule and may never operate. The host utility, Consolidated Edison suspended construction this summer.

And in April, General Electric canceled its fuel cell research program. Until recently about the only fuel cells that worked well have been the 125-cubic units that United Technologies Corp. produced for the Apollo and space shuttle missions. But the prospects are improving. In the past year, most of the technical problems have been solved and fuel cells are springing up at small businesses. Last spring, a system supplied by United Technologies started generating power for Tokyo Electric Power Co. In July, Westinghouse Electric announced the first commercial-sized fuel cell to be bought solely by a U.S. utility. The 7,500-kilowatt, \$25-million unit is to begin operation in 1988 for Southern California Edison. It will supply enough electricity for about 2,500 homes.

"People were overly optimistic about how easy it would be and how little money it would cost," said Michael J. Brand, who runs the fuel cell development program at Engelhard Corp. in Iselin, New Jersey. "But the problems with the technology have largely been overcome, and it's hovering on the brink of commercial introduction."

COMPARED with the noisy and sometimes polluting equipment that produces nearly all of today's electricity, the fuel cell is simple and benign. The device, invented in 1839 by Sir William Grove, an English chemist, has two poles, an anode (negative) and a cathode (positive). Between them is an electrolyte, usually phosphoric acid.

Electricity is produced when hydrogen is fed into the device. Natural gas or methyl alcohol can be used, but a processor must first chemically separate the hydrogen out of those fuels.

But there have been many problems: corrosion, faulty instruments, fuel-processor breakdowns and the freezing and bursting of heat exchangers. In the space program, the problems were solved by using costly materials and stringent quality control. But earthbound progress was slow.

"They had to keep going back to the drawing board," said Douglas M. Jewell, a fuel-cell program manager at the Energy Department, which spends about \$30 million a year on fuel cell research. The government in 1976 projected that by 1985 up to 82,300 kilowatts of electricity would be generated by fuel cells, at a cost of \$250 to \$300 a kilowatt. But today only 500 kilowatts are being generated, at costs of \$1,500 to \$2,500 a kilowatt.

That is expected to change soon. The Gas Research Institute, an industry group, is financing 25 units that will generate 40 kilowatts each.

The first commercial fuel cells will probably be available in two years, experts said, with factory-scale production by 1990. As a result, after a five-year delay, fuel cells have emerged as a leading candidate to meet new electric demand, particularly in areas with tough pollution laws.

Most of the technical problems have been solved and fuel cells are springing up at small businesses.

Braniff Changes Strategy Lower Fares Are Announced

By Agis Salpukas

NEW YORK — Braniff Inc., a major strategy shift, has announced it is transforming itself in the next few weeks into a low-cost airline with unrestricted fares.

Patrick Foley, vice chairman, said in a statement Wednesday that Braniff "is changing its direction." He added: "Braniff will be leaner, more compact and more efficient. Our service will be directed toward the needs of the public and our fare structure will be simple and economical."

But to reduce costs the airline will have to cut some of its 2,500 labor force, Mr. Foley said.

Barbara Porter, a spokeswoman, said the carrier would lay off about 25 percent of its employees "from management down to line workers" and furlough some others over the next 30 days.

The carrier also announced some new peak and off-peak low fares effective Saturday. The peak fares are generally effective during the daytime on weekdays, while the off-peak fares are effective evenings and weekends.

From Dallas-Fort Worth to New York, for example, the peak fare will be \$129 one way, and off-peak \$109. The standard full coach fare on that route one way is \$324. The peak fare from Dallas-Fort Worth to Miami will be \$109, and off-peak, \$99.

Whether the new strategy will work depends on whether the dominant carrier in Dallas-Fort Worth, American Airlines, matches the lower fares. In the past, it has usually matched most of Braniff's fare cuts and promotions.

When the new Braniff began flying last March 1, its strategy was to attract business travelers by offering extra room, leather seats placed farther forward in the plane and more appealing food.

But the airline got off to a slow start, and its load factor for the first two months was 24 percent, less than half the break-even point.

China Sees Peril in U.S. Textile Curb

Changes in Import Rule Could Rip New Industry

New York Times Service

SHENZHEN, China — Chen Choi Ling runs a knitting machine. She works six days a week, earns pretty good money and hopes to visit Hong Kong one day. Miss Chen has never heard of protectionism or import regulations, and she does not see how she could figure in any trade dispute.

But Miss Chen and 500 other women at the Shenzhen Knitting Factory here just across the border from Hong Kong stand to lose their jobs when the United States imposes new textile import restrictions.

"Nobody will survive this," said Kong Sai Hung, manager of the factory, which is owned by a Hong Kong company, Peninsula Knitwear Ltd. "If we can't send sweaters panels to Hong Kong, the industry will just fall apart."

The new rules are scheduled to take effect on Oct. 31. After that, the United States will accept only clothing made completely, or changed substantially, in the exporting country. U.S. officials say the regulations will make it harder for countries to evade quota limits.

But textile manufacturers say the move will cripple Hong Kong's knitting industry because 90 percent of its sweaters are put together from components made in China, where labor is cheap.

The restrictions, though welcomed by U.S. textile concerns, have created bitterness in other areas of the industry. U.S. retailers, furious at the potential loss of stock, have filed suit to stop the action, while Hong Kong's manufacturers, who sent 55



million sweaters to the United States in 1983, could lose most of their exports.

For Beijing, millions of dollars are at stake — trade officials here say the new rules could affect more than \$280 million in annual exports as well as some 70,000 jobs in an industry that the government has been trying to develop.

Accordingly, China has suggested it might retaliate with a embargo on grain imports. That, in turn, has upset U.S. farmers, who lost \$400 million last year when China and the United States could not come to an early textile agreement.

The complexities of international trade may

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 4)

BP Net Up 49% In 2d Quarter; Sales Rose 18%

By Bob Hagerty

LONDON — British Petroleum Co., benefiting from higher oil output and a turnaround in chemicals, reported Thursday a 49-percent advance in second-quarter profit.

Profit in the quarter totaled \$326 million (\$418 million), up from \$219 million a year before. Sales increased 18 percent to \$9.07 billion.

The results were toward the high end of forecasts, and BP shares gained 20 pence Thursday in close at 493 pence on the London Stock Exchange.

For the first half, profit more than doubled in 1983 from \$293 million, and sales grew 15 percent to £17.8 billion.

BP's North Sea oil production in the quarter averaged 522,000 barrels a day, up 7 percent from a year earlier. At the same time, oil production by Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), in which BP holds a 53-percent stake, increased sharply after a

pipeline blockage slowed first-quarter Alaskan output.

The chemicals division showed an operating profit of £25 million, compared with a loss of £18 million a year earlier.

But David Johnson, an analyst at the stockbrokerage of Wood, Mackenzie & Co., warned that BP's chemical profits appear to have hit a cyclical peak and are likely to shrink in the second half. In addition, the division is expected to be squeezed next year by competition from several new petrochemical plants in the Middle East.

In the latest quarter, the squeeze was on BP's refining and marketing operations in Europe. The dollar's strength hoisted local-currency costs of crude oil, reducing profit margins on refining. Even so, analysts were impressed that BP managed to show a profit of £33 million from its refining, marketing and shipping units.

That figure is down 40 percent from the first quarter, but Royal Dutch/Shell showed a 70-percent drop in the same period.

"BP basically is not chasing market share anymore," said Michael Unsworth, chief oil analyst at Scott, Giff, Layton & Co.

The strong dollar helped BP, however, by increasing the value of the dividends it receives from Sohio. In the second quarter, Sohio's contribution rose 39 percent to £206 million.

At a press conference, BP officials played up recent oil discoveries in the North Sea. They said the company is working on development plans for a block in the central Brane field, for which reserves are estimated at 300 million barrels. BP described central Brane as its biggest North Sea discovery in a decade.

Roger Bexon, deputy chairman, acknowledged that the company's recent exploration off Alaska and in the South China Sea had been disappointing.

BP declared an interim dividend of 10 pence a share, up 3 pence. For the full year, both Scott Giff and Wood Mackenzie forecasts profit of about £1.3 billion, up from £866 million in 1983.

U.S. Banks May Have to Insure Foreign Deposits

By Kenneth B. Noble

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. has endorsed a measure that could cost big banks tens of millions of dollars by requiring them to pay insurance premiums in the agency on their foreign deposits, which have been exempt.

An administration official said the White House was also likely to support such a measure, which is expected to be considered as part of major banking legislation now before Congress. Administration support would strengthen the chances that the amendment would be part of any bill that reaches the president.

If enacted, the measure would mean much higher premiums for a handful of big banks, in all, about \$120 million a year, according to FDIC estimates. It would also have a significant effect on profits in some cases.

For Citicorp, for example, the additional premium would reduce profit by about 3 percent, according to an insurance agency analysis reported by Senator William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin, sponsor of the amendment to cover foreign deposits.

The Proxmire amendment would also lower the insurance-premium rate generally, to one-fifth of 1 percent of total deposits from one-twelfth now. However, as a practical matter, the banks have been getting rebates that lowered their true cost to less than one-twelfth of 1 percent.

The Senate bill would explicitly authorize states to enter into such agreements. How that might affect the pending litigation was unclear. The Proxmire foreign-deposit measure would require banks to pay insurance premiums to the insurance agency on their foreign deposits, but it would not extend insurance coverage to those deposits that, under present law, are un-

insured. According to Mr. Proxmire, as of March 1984, \$347 billion, or about one-fifth of all U.S. bank deposits, were foreign deposits.

William M. Isaac, chairman of the insurance agency, in a letter dated Aug. 27 to Mr. Proxmire, said the agency supports the proposal, but added he would prefer that it be considered along with a larger package he has recommended to make insurance premiums higher for banks with high-risk loans. Support for such risk-related premiums appears to have gained momentum following the near-collapse of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co.

An administration interagency group under the Treasury Department's leadership is studying the deposit-insurance system, and a senior official said it would be "astonished" if it did not eventually support the idea.

German Steel Firms Assail Subsidies in EC

By Warren Geder

DUSSELDORF — As West German steelmakers begin to show signs of recovery, concern is growing that hard-won results will be set back by state subsidies within the European Community.

"At Thyssen Stahl AG, Europe's largest private steel company, the chairman is worried that painful restructuring, including cutting 6,000 jobs this year, will have been made in vain.

"If subsidies within the EC cease to exist by the end of next year, Thyssen Stahl will have no trouble operating successfully," said the company's chairman, Heinz Krüwet, who also is the West German Iron and Steel Industry Association's president.

"But if subsidies are extended into 1996 and beyond, there will be no way for us to compete with huge sums of taxpayers' money," Mr. Krüwet said.

This renewed concern stems from reports in May that the French government was preparing in secret EC-approved state subsidies extended well into 1986 to aid industrial restructuring efforts in France that are not expected to be completed by the end of 1985.

To dissuade the EC from allowing a further extension of state subsidies beyond the agreed-upon termination date at the end of 1985, the association formally announced a set of proposals Friday aimed at "preventing the distortion of competition in the European steel industry through subsidies."

The policy paper by the Düsseldorf-based association calls on Bonn to be prepared for an extension of the EC subsidy plan and to urge countermeasures in Brussels to protect the West German steel industry. The West German industry, which accounts for a third of EC crude-steel output, has received a disproportionately small amount of state aid during the past 10 years compared with its EC neighbors.

With the exception of chronically loss-ridden Arbed Saarstahl — the recipient of more than 3.25 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.2 billion) in direct and indirect government support since 1978 — West German steel concerns will have taken in 3 billion to 3.5 billion DM in state aid from 1980 through 1985, according to EC figures. In contrast, the figures for Belgium's Cockerill-Sambre group show the equivalent of 8.8 billion DM in state subsidies for the same period, France's Usinor and Sacilor with 17.9 billion DM and British Steel Corp. with 12.9 billion DM.

The West German Association's proposed countermeasures against extended subsidization include an allowance for higher production

quotas among companies receiving little or no state aid, further reduced capacity among companies receiving continued subsidies and stricter price controls on steel from subsidized producers. Should Bonn fail to persuade the EC to adopt such a package, the steel association would urge the federal government to "equalize" subsidies in West Germany with those of its EC neighbors.

West Germany's big steel companies, all privately owned, with the exception of sixth-ranked Salzgitter AG, have been forced by market pressures to step up restructuring ahead of their more heavily subsidized European competition. While the exposure appears to have made the West German leaders Thyssen, Krupp Stahl and Hoesch Werke AG leaner and stronger, the West German companies are now insisting more than ever that EC governments' subsidies end by the end of next year.

Mr. Krüwet, in an interview, called subsidies the "worst form of protectionism." While acknowledging that state aid has played an important, and at times vital, role in easing the massive costs of restructuring in the flagging European steel industry, he emphasized that subsidies have led to inflated prices for EC steel. These prices usually fail to cover costs.

"Bonn and the other EC governments must recognize that the price of our steel is simply too low," he said.

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

Britain Scraps Ulster Pipeline

Reuters

LONDON — Britain said Thursday that it was pulling out of a \$100-million (\$128-million) investment in a pipeline natural gas from the Irish Republic to Northern Ireland, which had been hailed as a shining example for future cross-border cooperation.

Northern Ireland's industry minister, Adam Butler, said he was disappointed at the decision, which had been expected, but added that it would not have been commercially viable for the British-ruled province.

A memorandum of understanding to pipe 1.3 billion therms of natural gas from the Kinsale gas field off the coast of the Irish Republic to the north over 20 years was agreed last October after three years of negotiations over price. Earlier this year, Dublin refused to consider a Northern Ireland request for a 50-percent price cut.



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An American Express Company

Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Thursday in Singapore because of a holiday.

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street

u. Flock	DL: 184 BF	St. 184-Mich. L. 184
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(Continued from Page 14)

[illegible]

500000

Grains

[illegible]

60.85	Oct	63.40	63.67	63.17	63.25
62.85	Dec	64.80	64.97	64.50	64.67
62.80	Feb	68.10	65.10	64.60	64.77

[illegible]

cents per lb		cents per lb			
110.50	See	148.00	160.00	141.20	147.55
116.40	Dec	145.50	145.70	143.60	144.64
122.20	Jan	142.00	142.00	140.00	141.00

Partially Paid			
Sec	Oct	Nov	
1	10	10	
2	10	10	
3	10	10	
4	10	10	
5	10	10	
6	10	10	
7	10	10	
8	10	10	
9	10	10	
10	10	10	
11	10	10	
12	10	10	

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older has increased by 50% (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people aged 65 and older is projected to increase to 20% of the total population by the year 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The increase in the number of people aged 65 and older is expected to be even more dramatic in other countries. For example, the number of people aged 65 and older in Japan is projected to increase from 15% of the total population in 1990 to 25% of the total population by the year 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The increase in the number of people aged 65 and older is expected to be even more dramatic in other countries. For example, the number of people aged 65 and older in Japan is projected to increase from 15% of the total population in 1990 to 25% of the total population by the year 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997).

Business Roundup

World Arranges \$225 Billion

Company Notes

German Steel

Central Assets Currency Funds

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Nestlé Arranges Credit
Of \$2.5 Billion for Bid

By Bill Sing
Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Nestlé SA has begun its \$83-a-share, \$3-billion tender offer for Carnation Co. announced Tuesday and disclosed a Securities and Exchange Commission filing that it has arranged for a \$2.5-billion credit line to finance the transaction.

Nestlé, the giant Swiss food conglomerate, also disclosed Wednesday that merger talks with Carnation, a Los Angeles-based condensed milk company, began in July. That disclosure could mark some controversy as more than four weeks later Carnation persistently denied rumors about takeover discussions.

The combination would create the world's biggest food company, with annual sales of more than \$15 billion.

In the SEC filing, Nestlé said it could provide \$525 million of its own cash for the acquisition. The remaining \$2.5 billion, Nestlé said, will be drawn from a five-year revolving credit arrangement provided by a 19-bank consortium led by New York-based Citibank.

Nestlé said in the SEC filing that it initiated discussions with Carnation about a possible merger on July 19. However, as late as Aug. 21, Carnation continued to deny that any takeover discussions were taking place, even though months-old rumors of a possible takeover had pushed Carnation's stock up almost 25 percent since the end of June.

A New York Stock Exchange spokesman said Tuesday that the exchange is looking into the events surrounding the stock-price rises. A Carnation spokesman had no comment on the stock situation.

Delay for Accord Is Seen

Wall Street analysts say an agreement signed by Nestlé nine years ago could delay its proposed takeover of Carnation, Reuters reported from New York.

Nestlé agreed when it acquired Stauffer Food in 1975 that for the next 10 years it would seek approval from the Federal Trade Commission for any attempt to buy a company with \$10 million or more of annual frozen-food sales. That accord expires Jan. 7.

Separately, the FTC chairman, James Miller, said he expects the commission to conduct the government's antitrust review of the merger.

Bank of America is holding talks that may result in an offer to buy a stake in the London stockbrokerage of Phillips & Drew, a source close to the discussions said Thursday. Phillips & Drew is the fourth-largest British stockbrokerage in terms of commissions earned from institutional clients, according to a recent survey.

Chrysler said Thursday that its investors increased the dividend to 5 cents a share from 20, payable Oct. 15, to stock of record on Sept. 7. This is the third dividend it has paid on its common stock this year. Chrysler paid a 15-cent dividend in April before raising it to 20 cents a share in July.

Deggess, the West German metal dealer, said it will expand capacity at its Rheinfeld plant to enable the annual production of 3 million exhaust gas purifying catalysts from 1986. It said the de-

cision was made despite the lack of clear legislative outlines for the introduction of catalytic converters in West Germany.

Harte-Hanks Communications' shareholders have approved the leveraged buyout of the company. Under the buyout plan, each stockholder will get \$27 in cash and \$13 principal amount of the company's junior subordinated discount debentures.

May Petroleum on Wednesday announced it has completed a discovery well in south Louisiana that flowed 5.9 million cubic feet of natural gas a day and 130 barrels of high-quality oil daily. May is a Dallas-based oil and gas exploration and production company.

MAN, the West German truck maker, is holding talks with General Motors' British-based Bedford commercial vehicle division on a possible agreement to exchange

truck parts, a company spokesman said. He said the accord is designed to improve both companies' share of the European market but added talks are still at an early stage.

Philips, the Dutch electrical company, said an Italian subsidiary won a 70-million-guilder (\$21-million) contract to help set up a refrigerator compressor factory in Beijing. Industrie Kimmite Euro-medic will supply machinery and technology to produce one million compressors a year.

Sharp Corp. said it has developed new production technology using silicon on insulators to make three-dimensional large-scale integrated circuits.

U.S. News & World Report's sale has been cleared by a federal judge in Washington, who declined a request by retired employees to enjoin the \$176.3-million transaction.

Manufacturing, Hoechst had an operating profit of 30 million DM in fiscal 1983, ended last Sept. 30, up from an operating profit of 20 million in fiscal 1982.

A steel-industry analyst at a Düsseldorf bank, who requested anonymity, said a return to industry-wide profitability is certainly not likely this year. "At best, we can see companies approach the break-even point, and this is not likely to change over the next few years as production is likely to taper off."

The analyst noted that improved results for 1984 would be chiefly due to higher prices and higher capacity use among West German steel companies. The industry is expected to lift crude-steel production 6.4 percent, to 38 million tons, from 35.7 million last year.

"Regardless of whether German steel companies will be able to generate large profits year by year, they certainly are in a good position to hold their own in a subsidy-free environment as a result of modernized mills — nearly 80 percent of which employ cost-cutting continuous-casting methods — and also due to the integrated network of steel producers and steel consumers concentrated in the Ruhr Valley," the Düsseldorf analyst said.

Thyssen Stahl, after cutting capacity more than 30 percent, to 11 million tons a year from 16 million last year, will show by the end of fiscal 1984, ending Sept. 30, a "significant reduction" in the 140-million-DM pre-tax loss posted in fiscal 1983, Mr. Kriwet said. He added that the company even stood a chance of making a profit. Thyssen Stahl has not yet received any of the more than 3 billion DM in state aid earmarked for the West German steel industry, but is currently negotiating for a sizable part of that aid.

Thyssen Stahl's steel division, which includes everything but specialty steels, had sales up 17 percent in its fiscal first half, beginning last Oct. 1. Its specialty-steel sales were up 30 percent. Krupp Stahl said production was up 16 percent in the first half of 1984.

Steel company executives such as Mr. Kriwet of Thyssen and Detlev Rohwedder of Hoechst — one of the first integrated companies in West Germany to drastically cut capacity last year — point to the need to concentrate on high-quality steel, namely flat-products and coil coatings, and to diversify into such areas as mechanical engineering, plant making and machine-tool

building.

Canada

Canada

Canada

Canada

Canada

Canada

Canada

Canada

Lloyd's Reports
Losses in 1981

Reuters

LONDON — Insurance syndicates at Lloyd's of London incurred a combined underwriting loss of \$43.5 million (\$55 million) in 1981, the first underwriting loss for 15 years, the global accounts for 1981 of the Lloyd's insurance market show.

The 19,136 members of Lloyd's in that year earned £151.88 million, down from £263.82 million in 1980. The 1981 underwriting loss compares with an underwriting profit of £21.75 million in 1980. Investment income and appreciation in 1981, which more than offset the underwriting loss, totaled £361.4 million, down from £374.43 million in 1980, Lloyd's accounts show.

Lloyd's has a three-year accounting system under which accounts are held open for three years to ensure an accurate determination of claims.

(The Herald Tribune bureau in London reported that among the categories showing losses were: Goods in transit, which recorded a loss of £19.6 million in 1981 after a profit of £68.6 million the previous year.

[General liability, in which losses widened to £108.6 million from £32.1 million.]

Guangdong province, where Shenzhen is located, was once almost wholly agricultural. There are now almost 80,000 people there employed in the textile business.

Working in the huge factory — 55,000 square feet (5,000 square meters) crisscrossed with knitting machines, duffel bags filled with parts of sweaters and a rainbow assortment of yarns — Miss Chen weaves panels that are assembled into complete sweaters in Hong Kong.

Under the new U.S. rules, it could indeed be argued that what gets done here is the bulk of making the sweater, and that no "substantial transformation" takes place in Hong Kong. That would make China the country of origin for millions of sweaters that carry the label, "Made in Hong Kong."

Exactly at what point wool becomes a sweater is hard to determine. Officials here say that there are more than two dozen different steps in the making of a sweater.

Garment makers everywhere have always been flexible, and even in Shenzhen it is possible to make an entire sweater. But China has only about 25 percent of the quota rights that Hong Kong has to ship knitted goods to the United States.

So if it is decided that Miss Chen, in knitting the panels, is making sweaters, many of the garments could not be admitted into the United States.

Hong Kong could also live without Chinese labor — but not very well. In Shenzhen wages are less than one-fourth what they are in Hong Kong, rent on the factory is free, and electricity costs are minimal. The labor pool is vast, and the choice of employment pales in comparison with what is available in Hong Kong.

"My future depends on what happens in your country," said one Chinese textile manufacturer. "There are many like me. I am sure the government will do whatever it can to help us."

Morgan Stanley International, in London, said David Patenge has joined its bond sales team from Security Pacific National Bank in

London, where he was a commercial lending officer. James Connolly has joined Morgan Stanley's government sales team. He formerly was a vice president at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. in London on the treasury desk. Fred Krom has been transferred to Morgan Stanley's London office from New York to be in the money market sales and trading area.

French Kier Holdings PLC, a U.K.-based construction concern, said A. Bloomfield, D.J. Eastwood and M.B. Jardine have been named directors of its Kier International Ltd. subsidiary. Mr. Bloomfield, Mr. Eastwood and Mr. Jardine are responsible for the group's contracting interests in the Caribbean, the United States and Hong Kong, respectively.

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— BRENDA HAGERTY in London

China Sees
Peril Over
Textiles

(Continued From Page 15)

Miss Chen, but they do not interest her. She lives with her parents and two sisters on a small farm, and earns enough — about \$60 a month — to support them all.

Shenzhen is China's largest special economic zone, an area in which the Beijing government has eased its restrictions on business enterprise, offering incentives similar to those in Western capitalist industry. Miss Chen and her co-workers get overtime pay, for example, as well as bonuses for good work and more pay for more difficult jobs.

The Shenzhen Knitting Factory is the city's largest production facility, turning out the pants for more than 200 dozen sweaters each day. It is one of hundreds of similar joint ventures in textiles between Hong Kong and China.

Panama Knitters supplied the machines and constructed the building. It gets to keep all of its profits for the first five years of business, and it has access to China's most valuable resource: labor. After the first five years, the Chinese government will renegotiate with the Hong Kong manufacturer.

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— BRENDA HAGERTY in London

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Retail Dealer
In Computers
Decentralizes

ComputerLand Europe is changing its strategy and decentralizing out of its European head office in Luxembourg, said William Hosack, general manager.

ComputerLand, one of largest franchisers of microcomputer stores, said that the move was part of its plan for expanding in Europe. ComputerLand now has 42 stores in Europe, which accounted for \$25 million of 1983's worldwide sales of just under \$1 billion. Mr. Hosack said the company, which serves a business market, hopes to have more than 70 stores in Europe by the end of the year and projected European sales for 1984 of \$74 million.

The company is setting up offices in Britain, France, West Germany and Spain. It has named Frank Lach regional director of ComputerLand UK and Serge Aime director of ComputerLand France. Mr. Hosack said ComputerLand expects to appoint Georg Michelin to head its new office in West Germany.

ComputerLand was founded in 1976 and is based in Oakland, California. It currently has 685 stores worldwide and recently opened an office in Beijing.

Royal Nedlloyd Group, the Rotterdam-based transport and energy group, has named Bodo J.W. Engelen managing director of H.C. Reever GmbH, a Hamburg-based shipping agency unit, effective Oct. 1. He will succeed W.A.C. Metelkamp, who will be retiring. Mr. Engelen currently is assistant managing director of Kuehne and Nagel, a shipping company in Rotterdam.

Lloyds Bank International has named A.E. Garai manager, trade finance, in charge of the bank's new trade finance unit in Hong Kong. He is responsible for the bank's trade finance operations throughout the Far East. Previously, Mr. Garai was manager, merchant banking services in Asia, based in Hong Kong.

Irving Trust International Ltd., a London-based subsidiary of Irving Trust Co. of New York, has named John R. Windler managing director. He was executive vice president of Irving Trust in charge of investment banking in New York.

Swiss Bank Corp. has opened an office in Manchester, England, and named Mark Deeble-Rogers to head run it. He formerly was an account manager in the bank's London office.

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Noël Goutard has been named president and chief executive officer of Thomson SA, a holding company for the Thomson group, France's largest and nationalized electronics company. Since 1983, he has been executive vice president of the holding company and chief executive of the group. The company also named Alain Bougault and Henri Starck senior vice presidents of Thomson-CSF, and Jacques Noël chief executive for Thomson-CSF's components branch.

London, where he was a commercial lending officer. James Connolly has joined Morgan Stanley's government sales team. He formerly was a vice president at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. in London on the treasury desk. Fred Krom has been transferred to Morgan Stanley's London office from New York to be in the money market sales and trading area.

French Kier Holdings PLC, a U.K.-based construction concern, said A. Bloomfield, D.J. Eastwood and M.B. Jardine have been named directors of its Kier International Ltd. subsidiary. Mr. Bloomfield, Mr. Eastwood and Mr. Jardine are responsible for the group's contracting interests in the Caribbean, the United States and Hong Kong, respectively.

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Sept. 6

NASDAQ National Market Prices

[illegible]

IMF Sees Slip In Inflation Rate

WASHINGTON — The inflation rate in major industrial countries fell last spring while prices for consumer goods continued to soar in Latin America, the International Monetary Fund reported Thursday.

Centromin Peru Posts Profit of \$61 Million

Reuters
LIMA — Peru's state-owned Centromin Peru SA, which has foreign debt of more than \$3 billion, reported a \$61-million profit in 1983 in contrast to a 1982 loss of \$82 million.

Centromin, Peru's biggest silver producer, said sales totaled \$350 million in 1983, up 11 percent from \$451 million in 1982.

Thursday's
AMEX
Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. _____	5,570,000
Prev. 5 P.M. vol. _____	5,000,000

Tables include the nationwide prices
to the closest cent

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E										5% 10% High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E										Class Quad. Chge										
A										B										C										
54	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	54	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	54	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	10
55	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	55	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	55	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	10
56	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	56	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	56	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	10
57	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	57	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	57	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	10
58	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	58	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	58	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	10
59	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	59	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	59	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	10
60	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	60	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	60	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	10
61	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	61	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	61	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	10
62	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	62	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	62	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	10
63	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	63	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	63	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	10
64	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	64	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	64	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	10
65	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	65	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	65	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	10
66	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	66	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	66	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	10
67	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	67	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	67	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	10
68	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	68	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	68	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	10
69	ADP	12	10	105	10	10	10	10	10	69	ADP	12	10																	

IMAGE PO

Football

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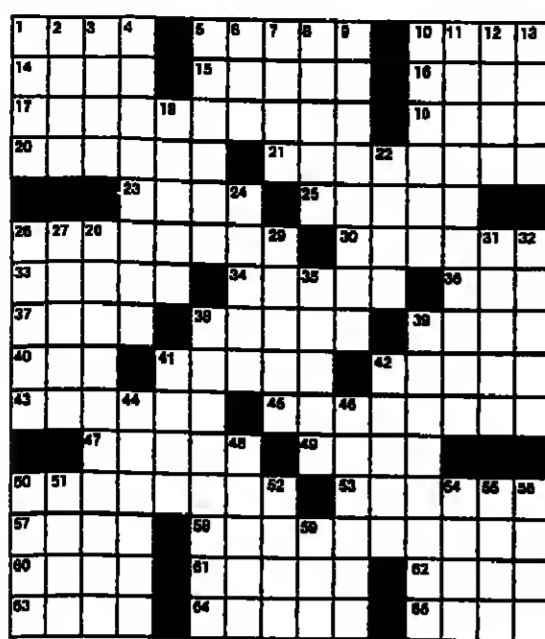
1. *Pharmaceutical industry*

10

10

10

10



ACROSS

1 String
5 Legal wrongs
10 Bismarck is its cap.
14 Crowd sound
15 Letting water in, as a ship
16 A Chaplin
17 Gnat at home plate?
19 Destroy
20 Courage
21 Clamber hurriedly
23 Substandard contraction
25 Fiber for under twine
26 Circuit device
30 Restaurant patrons
33 "Maria"—1935 song
34 French beasts
36 Key word
37 Tree resins
38 Glens' cousins
39 Collude
40 Suffix for Juan
41 Begin to function
42 Craft
43 Formal offer
45 Emulated a jehu

DOWN

47 Impresionist painter
48 Horse of a sort
50 Decorated, in a way
53 "nobis"
57 Kirghiz range
58 Platform for \$1,000 bills?
60 Final
61 Gardner et al.
62 Mild oath
64 God
65 Mtg.
1 Brink
2 Tops
3 Kon-Tiki, e.g.
4 "I... coast looks white"
5 Ability
6 "—soldiers never die"
7 Umpe
8 Associates
9 Expenders
10 William the Conqueror was one
11 "Hamlet"—"Othello" twin bill?
12 Blue dye
13 Cherubim opera
22 Sign at a sale
24 Go—for (defend)
26 Kindred anew
27 Gladden
28 Place some suitors can't get to?
29 Ogles
31—Island
32 Located
33 Choir voice
38 Mad
39 Turns the hand, in a way
41 Perennial bulb plant
42 Six licks
44 Bookkeeping entries
46 Like a corpse
48 Greenhouse, in Grenoble
49 Respiratory sound
51 "Now—me
52 He painted Down the Rabbit Hole"
54 Book part
56 Genetic substances
58 Evans' partner
59 Profit

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"He an Ruff are like brothers only we don't fight."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LAMEY

REBAG

CHERAG

NIPURT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: "DO YOU HEAR MY LAST JOKE?"—"I HOPE SO"

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Alaska 27 19 45 F C
Anchorage 27 19 45 F C
Astoria 27 19 45 F C
Bellingham 27 19 45 F C
Bozeman 27 19 45 F C
Butte 27 19 45 F C
Casper 27 19 45 F C
Cheyenne 27 19 45 F C
Columbia 27 19 45 F C
Dallas 27 19 45 F C
Denver 27 19 45 F C
Detroit 27 19 45 F C
Houston 27 19 45 F C
Los Angeles 27 19 45 F C
Miami 27 19 45 F C
Memphis 27 19 45 F C
Minneapolis 27 19 45 F C
New York 27 19 45 F C
Ocala 27 19 45 F C
Orlando 27 19 45 F C
Portland 27 19 45 F C
Reno 27 19 45 F C
San Francisco 27 19 45 F C
Seattle 27 19 45 F C
Tampa 27 19 45 F C
Vancouver 27 19 45 F C
Victoria 27 19 45 F C
Washington 27 19 45 F C
Yakima 27 19 45 F C

MIDDLE EAST

Amman 27 19 45 F C
Baghdad 27 19 45 F C
Beirut 27 19 45 F C
Damascus 27 19 45 F C
Jerusalem 27 19 45 F C
Tel Aviv 27 19 45 F C

OCEANIA

Auckland 27 19 45 F C
Wellington 27 19 45 F C

FRIDAY'S FORECAST: CHANNEL: Moderate. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. TAMS: 11-15-21. LONDON: Partly cloudy. TAMS: 11-15-21. MADRID: Fair. TAMS: 11-15-21. NEW YORK: Fair. TAMS: 11-15-21. PARIS: Fair. TAMS: 11-15-21. ROME: Partly cloudy. TAMS: 11-15-21. SYDNEY: Partly cloudy. TAMS: 11-15-21. TAMPA: Partly cloudy. TAMS: 11-15-21. TORONTO: Partly cloudy. TAMS: 11-15-21. WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy. TAMS: 11-15-21. YAKIMA: Partly cloudy. TAMS: 11-15-21.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto	High	Low	Close	Change
100 ABX Price	11.15	11.10	11.12	+0.02
2000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.12	+0.02
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.12	+0.02
4000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.12	+0.02
5000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.12	+0.02
6000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.12	+0.02
7000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.12	+0.02
8000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.12	+0.02
9000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.12	+0.02
10000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.12	+0.02

Amsterdam

Close Prev.

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.
ABX	11.15	11.10
Alcan	11.15	11.10
Alcan	11.15	11.10
Alcan	11.15	11.10
Alcan	11.15	11.10
Alcan	11.15	11.10
Alcan	11.15	11.10
Alcan	11.15	11.10
Alcan	11.15	11.10
Alcan	11.15	11.10

THE WEIGHT OF THE WORLD

By Peter Handke. Translated from German by Ralph Manheim. 243 pp. \$16.95. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square, New York, N.Y. 10003.

CONCRETE

By Thomas Bernhard. Translated from German by David McClintock. 156 pp. \$12.95. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Bruce Cook

THE avant-garde thrives in Germany and Austria as nowhere else in Europe. So many of the best known and most discussed of their own way, fiercely independent of all and everything except the state cultural agencies whose subsidies support them.

The Austrian playwright and novelist Peter Handke probably stands as foremost among them. Although his plays and novels are more taxing than difficult, he has achieved a kind of notoriety as a spokesman for the avant-garde. He is most eloquent in denunciation. Handke is noted for his attacks on German writers of the World War II generation. Brecht's parables for the theater, for example, he dismissed as "fairy tales."

Yet in this new book, "The Weight of the World," a new and different and much more attractive Peter Handke appears. It is a writer's notebook, a collection of not-exactly-random jottings covering 17 months, from November 1975 through March 1977. We get a sense of the man, as well as the writer, and he turns out to be far more generous and less self-assured than we would have assumed. With regard to Brecht—again, just as an example—he is a bit more sympathetic here. "Perhaps it was easy for Brecht to assimilate and be influenced by political news because the medium through which he received it, the radio, was still a mere medium and not yet a self-sufficient fetish for 'reality'."

This introduces a theme echoed throughout the book. Handke is evidently quite sincerely hostile to history and is contemptuous of those who draw their own sense of reality from the day's headlines.

He seems determined not to allow himself to be duped by the media or trapped by politics. He wants more than anything else, apparently, to be left alone to do his own work—a not uncommon attitude among artists in many lands today.

What this suggests is a kind of bourgeoisification of Handke—and there are plenty of passages scattered throughout the text to indicate that this process was well under way during the period covered by the notebooks. We see him living in Paris, washing dishes, running errands, reporting almost daily conversations with his daughter. He is in sympathy with her but with all children—those whom he sees playing in the streets, those whom he hears being disciplined in restaurants.

BOOKS

ants, even with himself as he remembers his own childhood. And finally, he rather uneasily faces the prospect of buying a house in Austria upon his return—for the child, of course.

Early in "The Weight of the World," Peter Handke remarks, "A writer—or anyone else—who had solved the problem of being alone would cease to interest me." That could have been taken by the Austrian novelist Thomas Bernhard as an epigraph for his latest book, "Concrete." It is something of a tour-de-force, a short story written in a single paragraph and a single voice. It is a relentless little book, so close and confining that in no more than a few pages the reader feels trapped, as though in a cell, with its garrulous protagonist.

His name is Rudolf, and he is attempting to begin writing a study of Felix Mendelssohn, a project on which he has worked, he tells us repeatedly, for 10 years. He completed the research long ago and has spent the last few years trying unsuccessfully to begin the book. "I've never succeeded anywhere—in Sicily, on Lake Garda, in Warsaw or in Mondsee." His latest attempt, however, is undertaken at his home in Peiskam, not far from Vienna. His sister, Elizabeth, has just left after one of her prolonged, disruptive visits—he is convinced she makes them just to keep him from his work—and he now sets about, compulsively, ritualistically, to begin his book on Mendelssohn. All to no avail, of course, for the moment he finds himself alone, truly alone, the weight of his task comes crashing down upon him, and he is once again rendered helpless.

Then we learn, in short order, that although Rudolf deeply resented his sister's visit, she came at his invitation, that he has a sense of dependency toward her, and that he both loves and hates her. The problem, as he puts it, is this:

"We need someone for our work, and we also need a one. Sometimes we need someone, sometimes no one, and sometimes we need someone and no one... We never know at any time whether we need someone or no one, or whether we need someone and at the same time no one, and because we never ever know what we really need we are unhappy, and hence unable to start on our intellectual work when we wish and when it seems right."

But Rudolf has no wife—he does not believe in love—and he has no friends—he does not believe in friendship. He is unencumbered, except by his wealth, and toward the end of the book he is able to slip off to Paris where once more he will attempt and fail to start his book on Mendelssohn.

Briefly, as he plans this trip to Majorca, he reflects, "Admittedly I was over the notion of having to pawn my trousers to send a telegram, as Dostoevsky was, and perhaps this was an advantage after all." But this is about as far as he ventures in this direction. Can one imagine a Rudolf condemned to live on state subsidies and literary prizes—as Handke, and their fellow writers are? Yes, and such a Rudolf would no doubt buckle down to work and write his Mendelssohn study—but he would nevertheless complain about it as bitterly as he (and Bernhard through him) does here.

Bruce Cook is the author of "Dalton Trumbo" and "Brecht in Exile." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, after hearing hearts bid on his left and diamonds on his right, West plunged into six spades. This was technically right, for he held 12 tricks in his hand, but psychologically foolish. His confident bid was very likely to provoke further action from his opponents, and, sure enough, North hid seven diamonds.

Now West should have persevered to seven spades. This contract was likely to be defeated by a trick, and would have ruled out a major disaster and would have given some chance of success. Give East the spade jack instead of South, and seven spades succeeds. Instead, West doubled seven

and paid the price. He did not know that he could cash two spade winners and instead led the club ace. This seemed more likely to be a trick, but South ruffed in the dummy and claimed his doubled grand slam. He could obviously throw his spades on dummy's hearts after drawing trumps.

West was a poorer but a wiser man. Now consider how he should have bid, bearing in mind that his objective is to be declarer at any level.

The answer is that he should have bid four spades over two diamonds and then bid five spades, six spades and seven spades if pushed by the opposition. Making a game would represent a good plus score, and the opponents would be

NORTH (D)	WEST	EAST
♠ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Other Markets

Closing Prices in local currencies

Other Markets	Close	Prev.
Amsterdam	11.15	11.10
Brussels	11.15	11.10
Frankfurt	11.15	11.10
London	11.15	11.10
Paris	11.15	11.10
Rome	11.15	11.10
Sydney	11.15	11.10
Tokyo	11.15	11.10
Zurich	11.15	11.10

Stockholm

Close Prev.

Stockholm	Close	Prev.
ABX	11.15	11.10
Alcan	11.15	11.10
Alcan	11.15	11.10
Alcan	11.15	11.10
Alcan	11.15	11.10
Alcan	11.15	11.10
Alcan	11.15	11.10
Alcan	11.15	11.10
Alcan	11.15	11.10
Alcan	11.15	11.10

THE WORLD IN 16 PAGES
DAILY IN THE HT

The Feeblest of Excuses

So Reagan needed a feeble excuse but could not use the feeblest excuse possible, which was that he

I speak as part of that great American institution, the TV audience, when I state that as a person who has often spent 12 hours in a single sitting watching Humphrey Bogart whip the Los Angeles Raiders in the last 10 seconds because Kojak got Eddie Albert's stomach alkalizer filled to the rim with Brim, I'd vote all day long for anybody boring enough to chase me away from the tube and into bed.

Women Warm Up to Boxing

A Different Kind of Aerobics, and No Live Opponents

Laurie Hargous works

ing out on the speed bag.

weight in her upper torso, Rothschild said she had found, howev-



tion, for strength and for concentration."

stink. They smell like dirty gym socks."

□
The father of one of four t

National Book Critics Circle award this year for "Ironweed," a novel set in Albany. To thank Kennedy Albany on Thursday began a five-day celebration of "William Kennedy's Albany." "Ironweed" is third in his series of Albany novels.

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